



Guide to Lucerne

Jakob Christoph Heer

KC 11179



GUIDE
TO
LUCERNE
THE LAKE, AND ITS ENVIRONS

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS
BY GEBR. WEHRLI, HIRSBRUNNER, GOETZ &c., &c.
PLAN OF THE CITY,
MAP OF THE LAKE OF LUCERNE, ROAD MAPS, &c.

By J. C. HEER.

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LUCERNE



Situated in the heart of Switzerland, and within easy reach of all that is grandest in the scenery of the Alps, Lucerne is the point to which converge all who travel through the country from north to south, from east to west. From Constance and Zurich, from Basle and Olten, from Geneva and Berne, travellers reach the town by the three main lines of railway; every train that crosses the Brünig brings passengers from the Bernese Oberland, and every steamboat that furrows the Lake is laden with tourists from the Forest Cantons, while the St. Gothard Railway burrowing through the Alps brings its quota of travellers from the sunny South, — for Lucerne forms the northern terminus of the famous international line. Thus it is that from the time when the

chestnuts on the beautiful quay are opening their rosy blossoms to the spring breezes, till late in October when the autumnal winds begin to strip the leaves from the trees, the flood of foreign visitors never ceases to flow, so that *no one can claim to know Switzerland unless he has spent part of a summer at Lucerne.*

Lucerne was not always, as it is now, *the metropolis of the travelling world*; this it has become only since mankind began to take delight in sublime scenery. In very early days, when mountains, glaciers and torrents were regarded with feelings of awe rather than of admiration, a little assemblage of fishermen's huts stood on the banks of the Reuss. The first event of importance in the history of this village was the founding of the convent of *St. Leodegar* about the year 735. The village, which derived its name of Lucerne from the word "Ludgar," a corruption of Leodegar, gradually grew into a town, which soon obtained control over the trade of the lake on which it stood. When the peasantry of the interior Cantons concluded the alliance out of which in course of time rose the Swiss Republic, Lucerne did not hesitate to join them, so that from the year 1332 the history of the Confederacy was also that of Lucerne; and up to 1848 the town formed like Zurich and Berne, one of the seats of the Federal diet. The old flags in the Rathaus and in the Franciscan Church bear witness to the fidelity with which the burghers supported their compatriots in the wars that secured Switzerland its independence; and when the land had no longer to defend itself against foreign enemies the men of Lucerne were loth to lay down their weapons; they chose rather to enlist under the banners of foreign states. Whatever verdict we may pass upon the system of mercenary military service, Lucerne can at least boast that its sons were faithful to the masters they pledged themselves to serve: the "Lion of Lucerne" is the well-known monument of their heroism and self-sacrifice.

The **situation** of Lucerne is wonderfully picturesque.

While Berne is the seat of the Federal government, and Zurich a centre of the sciences and of the commerce, while Basle boasts its trade and its benevolent institutions, and Geneva its flourishing industries, Lucerne claims pre-eminence over them all for the beauty of its scenery ; indeed, one could live in the city for years without exhausting the walks and excursions for which the environs are famous. The dweller in Lucerne must needs be an ardent lover of nature and an enthusiastic mountain climber, for on one side of him stands the Rigi and on the other Pilatus, while between them lies the gleaming expanse of the Lake of the Four Cantons, with the snowy ranges of the Alps beyond it. In whichever direction we direct our steps we are surprised and delighted with the beauties that meet us.

It is not therefore solely its position in the centre of Switzerland that makes Lucerne the rendezvous of the tourists who flock to it summer after summer. Of the 250,000 or 300,000 travellers visiting the town each year, we may be sure that those its beauties attract are at least as numerous as those who visit it merely because it is one of the principal stations on their route.

Numerous **guide-books** to Lucerne and its environs have been published, and can be obtained at the booksellers' shops in the city. The object of the present little work is to give an extract of the somewhat bulky monographs already existing, and thus to present the visitor to Lucerne with a reliable and handy guide to the city and the places of interest in its vicinity.



A WALK THROUGH THE CITY.

The traveller arriving at Lucerne by one of the five railway lines is agreeably surprised at the sight of the new **railway station**. The main part, covered with a glass roof, is lofty, spacious, and well lighted. The approach to the platforms is 310 feet in length, and that part of the building containing the booking-offices and waiting-rooms is an imposing structure. The lofty vestibule is surmounted by a cupola rising to a height of 137 feet. The entire building rests upon a foundation of 3597 piles, having a total length of over 120,000 feet.

Adjoining the station is the **International Museum of War and Peace**. It was founded under the auspices of the late Russian State Counsellor Johann von Bloch, who died at Warsaw, and its object is to promote peace among the nations. The Museum illustrates the historical development of implements of war, and celebrates the blessings of peace. It is divided into the following sections: 1. Weapons and their effects in ancient and modern times. 2. The organisation of armies. 3. The waging of war. 4. Tactics. 5. Shooting. 6. Fortifications. 7. Expedients of warfare. 8. Sanitation. 9. Army service corps. 10. Naval warfare. 11. Political economy. 12. Relics of warfare. 13. Panoramas. 14. Cinematographs. Entrance 1 franc.

Immediately on leaving the Station we see before us a magnificent prospect: on the right the green slopes of the Rigi; in front of us the lake, and the town with its picturesque towers. To the left of the Railway station stands the **Post and Telegraph Office**, and a few steps bring us to

Station

Post Office

SALOONBOATS ON THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

the bridge known as the **Seebrücke**, built at great expense in 1869—1870. It is 52 feet in width and 500 in length.



Museum of War and Peace

But here our attention is at once absorbed by the scene that lies before us. Beyond the glittering surface of the Lake of the Four Cantons rise the Alps in all their splendour. On the left, above the fertile gardens of Weggis towers the Rigi with its gleaming hotels, on the right the rugged summit of Mount Pilatus, while between them, overtopping the lesser eminences, rises a long array of snowy peaks. That part of Lucerne which fringes the Lake has quite a modern aspect, with its noble and commodious hotels, and its elegant villas and country houses interspersed among luxuriant gardens. But if we follow with our eyes the course of the **Reuss**, the river whose clear green waters, issuing from the lake, flow under the bridge, we have before us the Lucerne that has felt the hand of time. The old



KURSAAL.

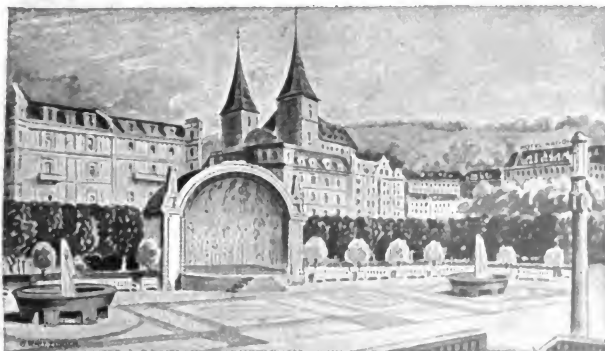
roofed bridge thrown across the stream, and the ramparts of the Musegg surmounted by their nine gray towers, give the city an antique appearance in spite of the grand new buildings rising on all sides and dotting the surrounding hills.

Crossing the Seebrücke, at the north end of which stands a meteorological column with a barometer and thermometer and an instrument for indicating the height of the waters in the lake, we reach the **Quay**, the famous promenade of fashionable visitors to Lucerne, where, beyond the delightfully cool avenue of trees fringing the lake, stand great caravansaries. Regarding the hotels of Lucerne but little need be said: in the seventy or more hotels the city possesses everyone can find accommodation to suit him,—the wealthy traveller all the luxury that he is accustomed to at home; the middle class tourist, a comfortable lodging at moderate expense; and even those whose means are very limited will find it possible to install themselves here in a satisfactory manner.

In the morning the quay presents a gay and animated scene, but in the evening it affords a unique picture of European life, as we stroll along the shady avenue, past the lofty hotels and the gardens gay with southern flowers. All that meets our view, near or distant, fills us with delight. The mountains especially attract our attention. A toposcope, or diagram indicating the names of the different peaks and of the places in the neighbourhood, stands on the quay and will tell us in less time and with greater accuracy than a written description, the names of all the visible summits and of the villages and châteaux on the lake-shore.

Just between the shady promenades of the Schweizerhof and National Quays is situated the new **Kurplatz**. By decision of the community, which was taken in April 1907, this place was reserved as a public garden, and with the

financial aid of neighbours and other citizens, the Municipality in connection with the "Kur-Committee" created according to the plans of Professor Bruno Schmitz, architect at Charlottenburg, the Kurplatz with a music-hall. Public concerts are given here daily (weather permitting) from 11 to 12 a.m. and from 4 to 4.45 p.m. by the celebrated Italian Orchestra



The new Kurplatz and Bandstand.

of the Casino. The Kurplatz is the rendez-vous of the fashionable world, where everybody meets to listen to the excellent musical productions.

A little further east between the National Quay and the Haldenstrasse (tramways) is the **Casino-Kursaal**. This establishment, which belongs to the Casino Association of Lucerne, comprehends a theatre, conversation, play and reading rooms, as well as a first-class Restaurant with covered verandas, and a large shady garden.

From Easter to October concerts are given at the Casino daily from 5.15 to 6 p.m., and after 8.30 p.m., in case of rainy weather also from 11—12 a.m., and from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

The Band consists of 56 Italian musicians and is conducted by **Maestro Angelo Fumagalli**, of the **Scala-Theatre of Milan**.

From May to October every evening variety-shows given by first-class artists at the **Kursaal-Theatre**; from July to October Ballet-representations by celebrated solo-dancers of well-known theatres and of the first Italian Corps de Ballet. On Monday evenings during July, August and September great classical Concerts with the co-operation of prominent artists.

In August and September special dramatical representations. Illumination of the Gardens in occasion of the different National days and the International Horse-races.

The legitimate holders of the "**Kurhefte**" issued by the Kur-Committee are entitled to free entrance into the Casino during the day and to 25 % reduction on the regular entrance fees for all places to the evening representations at the theatre.

Adjoining the **Kursaal**, in proximity to the great hotels, are the beautiful **Lawn tennis courts**, which are all that the most enthusiastic devotee of the game could desire.

Here on the quay, too, there are commodious *Swimming-Baths* for ladies and gentlemen, where a plunge into the cool waters of the lake may be enjoyed.

On our return we notice the new **English Church**, a plain Gothic structure, built in 1898—1899, and a hundred yards further on we pass the palatial building of the *St. Gothard Railway Company*, opposite which stands the house of the „Four Seasons“.

To the East of the *Schweizerhof-Quay*, on which also stands the **Protestant Church**, rise the twin towers of the **Hotkirche of St. Leodegar**, the principal Catholic church of Lucerne. Connoisseurs praise the beautiful carved choirstalls, the artistic wrought-iron choir screen, and the screen of the

baptistry, as well as the magnificent wood-carvings on the northern side-altar, dating from the fifteenth century, when the art of wood-carving was much cultivated in Switzerland. Lovers of music should not omit to attend the organ performances held in the church every weekday evening

from 6.30 to 7.30. Entrance 1 fr. The great



Church
St. Xavier



Christ Church
(American service)

organ is one of the oldest and most famous instruments of the kind. It was built in 1650 by *Geisler*, of Salzburg, and reconstructed in 1862 by *Haas*, to whose skill we owe the wonderful and unique "vox humana." The



English Church (St. Mark's)

The organ was again restored by *Goll*, of Lucerne in 1898-1899, and fitted with a "vox celesta". It contains no fewer than 4950 pipes. The organist, Mr. Breitenbach, has a most extensive repertoire of classical and modern compositions. Beyond the church is the ancient burying-ground, surrounded by an arcade, — a spot secluded from the tumult of the town.

In the adjacent Löwenstrasse is the **Grand Panorama**, representing the retreat of General Bourbaki's army into



THE SEEBRÜCKE AND SCHWEIZERHOFQUAY

Switzerland, in February 1871. This work is the masterpiece of M. Castres, of Geneva, an artist well known for his battle-pieces. Open during the season from 7 a. m. Entrance 1 franc.

Bearing to the north, we now come to the romantic nook containing the famous **Lion of Lucerne**. Before the Revolution the kings of France maintained a guard of honour composed of Swiss yeomen. The duties of these guards generally were far from being onerous, but when on August the 10th, 1792, the Jacobins, furious at the approach of an Austro-Prussian Army for the defence of the king, stormed the Tuileries, two battalions of the Swiss guards were overpowered, after a heroic struggle, and on the 2nd and 3rd September the remainder also fell. The monument, due to the suggestion of Colonel von Pfyffer of this city is dedicated to their common memory. It was sculptured in the year 1821, by *Ahorn*, of Constance, after a model by the famous *Thorwaldsen*, in the face of a rocky cliff 60 feet in height. The scene is an impressive one. In the shade of tall trees spreads a small sheet of water and behind it rises a perpendicular rock, in a recess occupying the midst of which lies the wounded lion, defending even in death the charge entrusted to him. Above the monument is the simple legend



The Great Organ in the Hofkirche

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LION MONUMENT

Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti, together with the names of the fallen officers. This noblest and most beautiful of Lucerne's monuments, is open to the public free of charge.

Close to the Lion Monument stands the Expiatory Chapel, bearing the inscription *Invictis pax*.

On the left is the **Alpineum**, a great Alpine diorama of new design, constructed by its proprietor, Mr. Ernst Hodel, and including five immense pictures of the High Alps, with natural objects in the foreground, presenting a most striking and natural appearance. Entrance 1 franc.

A few yards further east is the entrance to the extremely remarkable **Glacier Garden**, which affords a unique spectacle. Accident led to the discovery of this most interesting natural phenomenon. While digging the foundation of a house in 1872, workmen discovered nine "pot holes" of an ancient glacier. The largest is 31 feet deep and 27 in diameter. They were evidently hollowed out in prehistoric times by waters flowing beneath the glacier which then extended from the St. Gothard to the north of Switzerland. Water trickling through the fissures of the glacier imparted a rotatory motion to stones which, after falling upon the ice, also found their way through the fissures. In the course of centuries these stones hollowed out the holes in the rock beneath, and were left in them when the glacier receded. Indeed these stones, consisting of gneiss, granite of the St. Gothard, and Alpine limestone, are still to be seen in the holes. The Glacier Garden affords an explanation of a remarkable geological phenomenon, and the formation of the once enigmatical "pot holes" is cleverly illustrated in the upper part of the garden.

In various buildings in the Glacier Garden are other interesting objects, various groups of Alpine animals, tastefully arranged, and Pfyffer's famous *Relief Map of Central Switzerland*. Although it has been excelled in modern times, it deserves attention as being the first successful attempt to

represent a mountainous region. Another map illustrates the battle fought in the Muotta-valley, between the Russians



The Glacier Garden

and the French, October 31st, 1799. The armies are represented by plaster figures. A third important relief map is that of the St. Gothard Railway by Messrs. Imfeld and

Becker, showing the entire route and making it easy to realise the difficulties which had to be overcome in constructing the line. There is further a model of a lake village after Dr. Keller, with the implements of the period, and, in a handsome new building, *Stauffner's Alpine Zoological Museum*, open to visitors to the Glacier Garden free of charge. There is also a permanent exhibition of Photochrom pictures.

The Garden is open until nightfall.

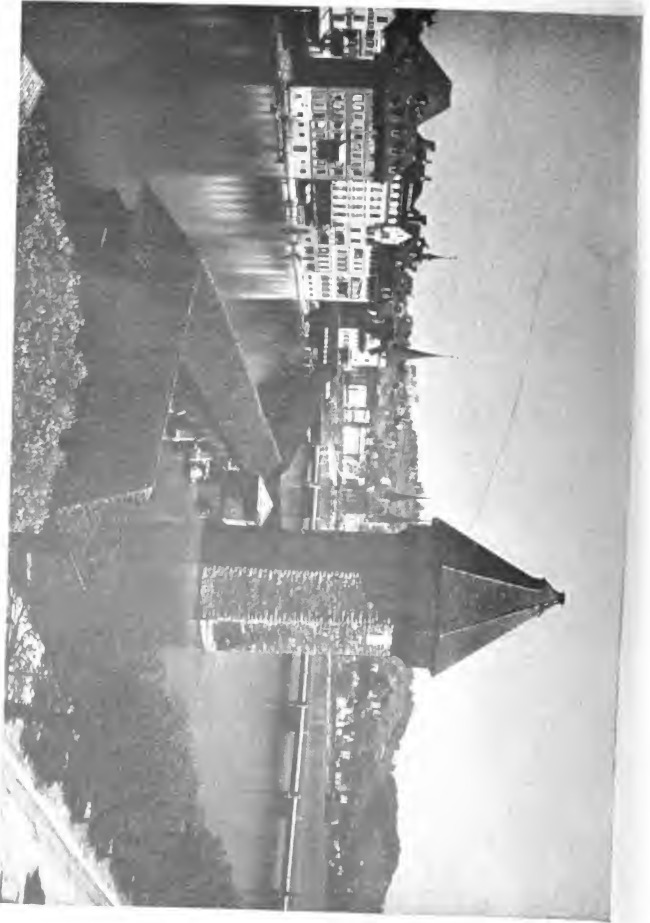
Entrance 1 fr. Explanatory catalogue by Prof. Heim, 20 cts.

Near the Glacier Garden is the **Oriental Labyrinth**, on the plan of the famous Alhambra Palace in Granada, containing interesting Oriental groups, palm-grove, rose garden and a large Kaleidoscope with Telescopic attachment. Entrance 1 fr. Tickets for the Labyrinth may also be obtained at the Glacier Garden.

Let us now pay a visit to the Old Town. Though boasting of little that is remarkable, it will at least give us an idea of what an old Swiss town was like. Many of the houses are adorned with mural paintings, and others with wrought ironwork, in which antique designs are cleverly imitated.

Returning to the Quay and to Nr. 2 Kapellplatz, we must call the visitor's attention to the **General Enquiry Office**, where tourists can obtain, free of charge, information on all points bearing upon railway and other communication, not only in Lucerne and its environs but throughout Switzerland.

From the Schwamenplatz we turn our steps towards the roofed wooden bridge known as the **Kapellbrücke**, which crosses the River Reuss diagonally. This curious structure, dating from the year 1333, is a characteristic feature of Lucerne, and being constructed entirely of wood, it recalls the time when the town did not possess a single house of stone. That was 400 years ago, when Lucerne was nicknamed "the wooden stork's nest". In the 112 triangular paintings placed at regular intervals beneath the roof of the bridge are recorded the heroic deeds of the old Switzers, and the sufferings of their patron saints Leodegar and Maurice.



KAPELLBRÜCKE AND WASSERTURM

In the midst of the Kapellbrücke stands the octagonal **Wasserturm**, once the town treasury and still the storehouse of the municipal archives and documents. Many authors have stated that in Roman times the Wasserturm was a lighthouse and have derived the name of the town from *lucerna*, a lantern, but there is more tradition than truth in this etymology, for, like the Musegg, the tower is simply a part of the fortifications with which the town was surrounded during the first half of the thirteenth century.



ON THE KAPELLBRÜCKE

Crossing the Kapellbrücke we reach the Kleinstadt, as that part of the city on the left bank of the river is called in contradistinction to the Grossstadt on the right bank. Soon, however, the "little town" will become the "great town," since the topographical conditions permit of a greater extension of Lucerne on the left bank of the river than on the right. It is on the left bank that we find the modern quarter of the city.

At the west end of the Seebrücke, in the river, a number of swans and other waterfowl are housed, conspicuous among



LUCERNE WITH RIGI

them being numbers of pretty black coot (*Fulica atra*); being carefully protected by the inhabitants, these birds have become half tame, though elsewhere rather shy, and they form quite a characteristic feature of the Reuss and the Lake of Lucerne.

Traversing the shady Quay to the left of the Railway Station, and passing some fine and commodious hotels, we reach the **Theatre** and the Church of St. Xavier. The former is closed during the summer, its place being taken by the Kursaal, but in the winter, the holiday-time of the inhabitants of Lucerne, it is one of their favourite places of resort. The **Church of St. Xavier** is a building in the style of the eighteenth century, with 8 chapels and several excellent altar-pieces. Somewhat further down the Reuss stands the **Government Building**. The front of the main building, in the Florentine style, at once attracts our attention, and still more that part of the edifice known as the *Schlösschen*. Its three stories are supported by slender columns, and the whole is a remarkable monument of sixteenth century architecture, doing honour to the designer, Hans von Lyn of Trient. The legislature of Canton Lucerne meets here from time to time. The opposite building with arcades contains the Cantonal archives. They include numerous documents bearing on Swiss history and invaluable both from a political and sociological point of view. The gold seal of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, a trophy of the battle of Grandson (1476), is kept here, as well as a fine collection of coins. Behind the Government building on the Hirschengraben is the new Cantonal School with the School of Arts and Trade. In the third story there is a *Natural History Museum*, with rich botanical, zoological and geological collections (St. Gothard minerals). Admission free on Sundays 10 to 12, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 to 4. At other times: 50 cts., children 25 cts. Closed every Saturday morning. Conservator: Prof. Bachmann.

Close by is the **Franciscan Church**, a plain Gothic structure with a handsome Renaissance chapel, finely carved choir-stalls, and copies of the banners captured by the Swiss in the famous victories which secured their liberty.

Further, the **Museum**, with the *Cantonal Library*, one of the largest in Switzerland, containing 90,000 volumes. Of special interest to students of Swiss literature is the *City*



The Town Hall and Fruit Market

Library, situated near the Reuss, and open to the public on weekdays from 2 till 4. This latter collection is rich in documents relating to the history of Switzerland prior to 1848. In the same building there is the best extant collection of Lucerne coins.

From the Museum the Pfistergasse leads to the *Arsenal* and the *Barracks*, on reaching which we turn towards the Reuss, and cross, by the Spreuerbrücke, to the right bank of the river.

The **Spreuerbrücke** or **Mühlenbrücke** resembles the **Kapellbrücke** in being built entirely of timber and roofed; it is not so old, however, by a century. It contains an interesting series of paintings by Caspar Meglinger, dating from the sixteenth century and representing the Dance of Death. Between the **Kapellbrücke** and the **Spreuerbrücke** an iron foot-bridge connects the **Rathausquai** with the **Bahnhofstrasse**, and a little lower down is the modern **Reussbrücke**. Below the **Spreuerbrücke**, a sixth bridge over the **Reuss** connects the suburb of **Sanct Jakob** with the right bank of the river, which is here crossed also by the **St. Gothard Railway**.



Fountain in the Weinmarkt

Crossing the **Mühlenplatz**, in which stands the handsome **Gewerbegebäude**, we reach the **Weinmarkt**. The fountain here, with its statue of **St. Maurice** armed cap-à-pie, is one of the finest old monumental fountains in Switzerland; in particular the mail-clad warriors in lifelike attitudes, occupying the niches of the fine Gothic column, deserve the attention of the connoisseur. The **Kornmarktgasse** leads us to the **Old Rathaus** in the **Kornmarkt**. This building, which is in the purest Renaissance style, contains a Gothic staircase and some admirable inlaid wainscoting and ancient carved wood-work, also portraits of magistrates of **Lucerne**,

and large mural paintings by Reinhard and Wyrtsch. On the ground floor of the Rathaus there is a permanent *Fine Art Exhibition* and a *Historical Museum of Applied Arts* including the antiquarian collection of the Historical Society of the Five Cantons. Here we find objects from the lake-dwellings and from prehistoric tombs, numerous weapons and trophies from the old Swiss wars, two Turkish pennons taken by the men of Lucerne at the battle of Lepanto, Duke Leopold's coat of mail from the battle of Sempach, 19 Italian shields from the battle of Giornico, some fine specimens of old stained glass, and other objects connected with the most interesting events in the history of Lucerne. (Entrance 1 fr. Open from June 1st to October 15th, 9 to 6.)



The Towers of the Musegg

If we extend our walk from here up towards the grey ramparts of the **Musegg**, we shall find the *Municipal Girls' School* installed in the former *Maria Hilf Convent* (the *Boys' School* occupying a stately building close by). Near it is the handsome new **Christ Church** built by the *Old Catholics*, in

which *American Episcopal church services* are also held during the season. The tower commands a very fine view (entrance 50 cts.; apply to the sexton).

Before our walk is ended evening draws on, the soft pleasant summer evening of Switzerland. The leaves of the chestnut-trees rustle in the breeze that sweeps gently over the rippling waters of the lake, and the peaks of the snow-capped mountains redden as though they were no longer cold, but glowing with an internal fire; the uplands are all ablaze, while the shadows of evening have already fallen on the valleys. Softly swelling and dying gently away, the sweet tones of the vesper bells are heard through the stillness of the night. Through the foliage of the trees the electric light flashes, and on the lake the rowing boats with their Chinese lanterns glide hither and thither, while the songs of their happy occupants are heard across the darkening waters.

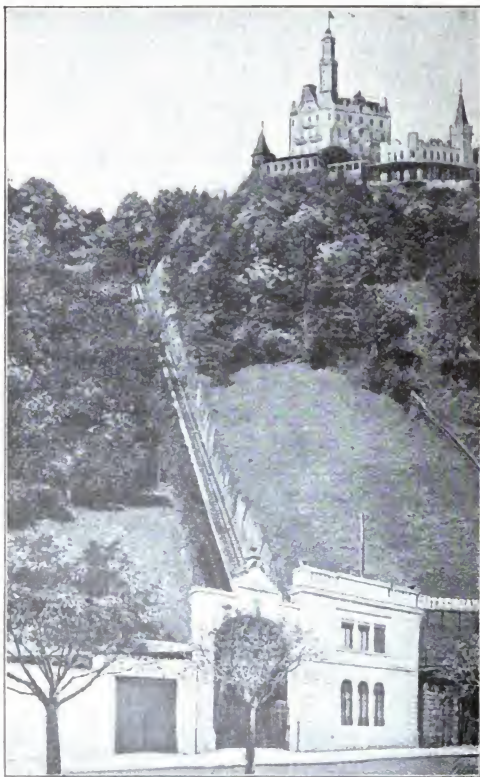
For variety of nationalities and costumes and the gay toilets of its ladies, Lucerne need not fear comparison with any of the great cities of the earth. Visitors from the Old World and the New meet together here, bent on enjoying the spectacle of which they themselves form a part.

THE GÜTSCH RAILWAY.

Lucerne is a splendid centre for walks. "If all is so, beautiful down below, how enchanting must it be up yonder on the hills encircling the city!" So thinks the traveller, and on making the experiment he finds that every step upwards is well rewarded. But which direction is to be taken first?

On an eminence to the west of the city we may remark a building with a turret as slender and elegant as the

minaret of a mosque, rising above the houses on the slope and the woods in the background. This is the famous **Gütsch**



The Gütsch Railway and Hotel Restaurant

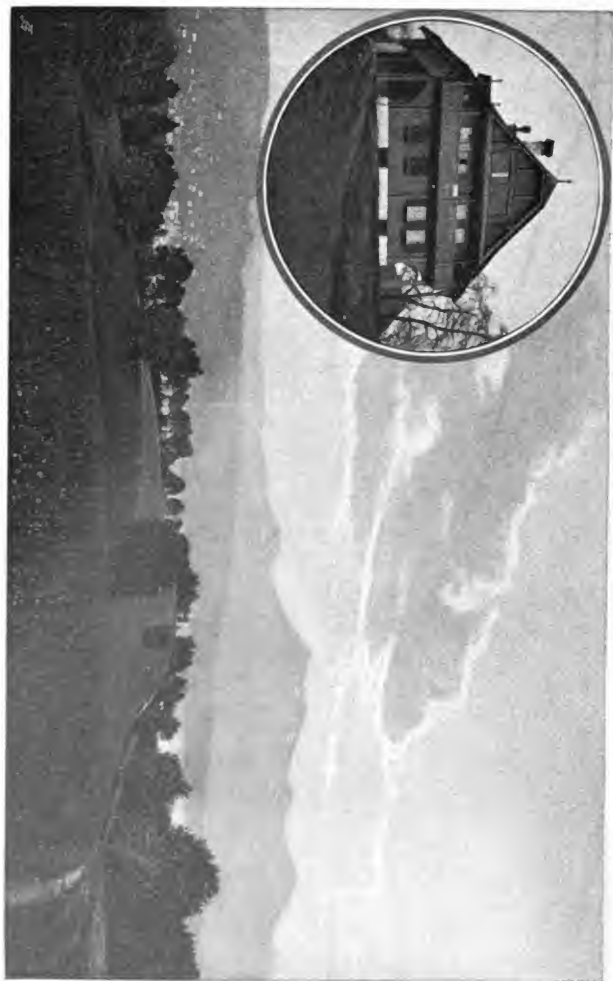
(Hotel-Restaurant), a point of view which shows us in the most striking manner the beauty of the district. A walk of ten minutes through the Pfistergasse and past the Bar-

racks brings us to the station of the *cable railway*, which conveys us to the summit in 2 1/2 minutes. It is only 109 yards in length. — the shortest railway in the world, — but the gradient is 53 in 100. If we prefer to make the ascent on foot, we turn to the left at the Orphan Asylum and on reaching Gibraltarstrasse take the zig-zag path leading to the Hotel-Restaurant *Wilhelmshöhe* and past the ancient tower to the heights, up to which there is also a carriage-road. Although the Gütsch is not more than a hill, it commands a surprisingly fine view of the picturesque little town on the Reuss, and of the lake as far as the steep sides of the Rigi and Bürgenstock, above which the Alps of Unterwalden, with the magnificent snowy ridge of the Titlis conspicuous among them, pierce the southern sky. The view down the river towards the quiet little Rotsee, and as far as the Uetliberg near Zürich, is pretty, and if it is not extensive enough we can ascend by the lift to the top of the view-tower. An enjoyable walk too, can be taken in the magnificent woods lying behind the Hotel and Pension Gütsch, and in half an hour's walk **Sonnenberg**, a charming hill resort is reached.

Circular tickets available by tram to Kriens, by funicular to Sonnenberg, by funicular from Gütsch and tram to any part of the town, or vice-versa, are issued in all electric street-cars in Lucerne. (Price fr. 2. —.)

THE SONNENBERG RAILWAY.

From Lucerne an electric tramway, affording a charming view of the Rigi, leads to the village of **Kriens**, less than 2 miles distant, situated among the orchards at the foot of the rugged Mount Pilatus. Its silk-mills and machine works render Kriens the busiest spot in Canton Lucerne.



GOLF LINKS AND CLUBHOUSE ON THE SONNENBERG

From here an electric railway takes us in 20 minutes to the **Kurhaus Sonnenberg**. During the journey we enjoy a beautiful view of the verdant Krienstal. The hotel is delightfully placed among fir-woods with a full view of the lake and the Alps. Beneath the hotel are the Golf Links of Lucerne, 370 acres in extent, with their club-house.

Basler-Ruhe, Victoriaplatz and Wolfsschlucht are charming points of view in the extensive woodlands belonging to the Kurhaus, but the best of all is near the Cross on the *Langen Furen*, a ridge of the mountain chain, 2560 feet above the sea. Another ten minutes and we have before us not only the bays of Lucerne and Stans, with their beautiful meadows and orchards and their background of snow-clad mountains, but also in the opposite direction the valley of the Reuss and the entrance to the grassy Entlebuch.

In returning to Lucerne we shall do well to choose the path leading past the Schwyzerhüsli-Restaurant through the Gütschwald to the Gütsch, a walk of about 45 minutes (Circular tickets: see Gütsch Railway.)

BOATING.

While the heights surrounding the town afford opportunity for many an interesting walk, the lake offers attractions to all who are fond of boating. Rowing, sailing and motor boats can be hired on the Quay. The last named, which enable parties of visitors to make excursions all over the Lake of the Four Cantons, are particularly popular. Short boating trips may be made to Tribschen, Stutz, St. Niklausen and Kastanienbaum to the left, and to Seeburg, Altstadt and New Habsburg on the right bank of the lake. Great enjoyment may be derived from exploring this beautiful sheet of water in a small boat.

For the tariff see Appendix.



VIEW FROM THE SONNENBERG

WALKS.

After visiting the Gütsch and Sonnenberg, the visitor should next direct his steps to the **Musegg**, the heights above the city on the right bank of the river, where the nine old watch-towers rise above the grey ramparts. The place possesses romantic charms of its own. A carriage-road, beginning at the end of the Alpenstrasse leads in ten minutes up to the heights, which also command a fine view.

Another point of view in the immediate vicinity of Lucerne is the **Capuchin Church of Wesemlin**, twenty minutes' walk from the city, taking the road leading from the Lion Monument past the Glacier Garden, or from the Stiftskirche past the wayside Stations of the Cross, to the terrace on which the convent is situated. It commands a picturesque view of the Musegg. From here we should continue our walk as far as the **Drei-Linden** on the **Hitzlisberg**, where we can sit on a bench and enjoy the magnificent panorama of the Alps, from the Rigi in the east to Finsteraarhorn and Pilatus in the west. If the half-hour's walk to the Drei-Linden is too much, hire a carriage and drive up to it, either by the above-mentioned road or by the Adligenswil and new Drei-Linden road; pedestrians will also do well to return by this last mentioned route, which commands very fine views.

The beautiful residential quarter of Drei-Linden can also be reached in a few minutes from the Hofkirche, by an easy road with fine views.

A charming walk on level ground leads along the right bank of the Reuss in less than a quarter of an hour to the **Friedental**, a lovely little valley between the Reuss and the Rotsee; here we find the new cemetery of Lucerne with handsome monuments, some of them of considerable artistic merit. For a drive, the new road from St. Karli to the

cemetery can be recommended. Another walk leads from the Quay to the **Haldenstrasse**, and along the lovely shore of the lake. The numerous boarding-houses and villas, with their beautiful gardens bordering the highway, as well as the lake with its steamboats, and the noble mountains rising on the further side of it, impart beauty and variety to this road, so that it is one of the favourite promenades of visitors to Lucerne.

SHORT EXCURSIONS AND DRIVES.

There are so many short excursions that a choice is difficult. A pleasant road leads to Kriens (see above), and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hours to the **Himmelreich** Pension and Restaurant, a beautiful point of view.

Another tour in the same district is a walk or drive round the Sonnenberg through Kriens, Renggloch and Littau. The drive occupies an hour and a half. The road leads through the valley of Kriens, at first fertile but afterwards rugged, to the Renggloch. Here we remark the rocky channel through which the Renggbach now flows into the *Kleine Emme*, instead of falling as formerly into the Lake of Lucerne. Enjoying a fine view of the Entlebuch—the valley of the *Kleine Emme*,—in which the *Church of Malters* is conspicuous we now descend to **Littau** at the entrance to the valley.

Hergiswald is another favourite resort. The way to this pleasantly situated health-resort, 2800 feet above the sea, leads through the valley of Kriens and the *Schachenwald* and across the upper Renggbrücke through forests to the quaint old pilgrimage chapel, which commands a fine view of the surrounding country and is remarkable for the curious paintings that adorn its ceiling.

It is advisable to extend this tour by taking the foot-path leading from Hergiswald to the *Eigental* and opening into the carriage-road near the Holderkapelle. From Renggloch a good road leads to the Holderkapelle and the *Eigental* without passing through Hergiswald; it may be recommended as the shortest way from Lucerne.

The **Eigental** is a secluded and romantic glen at the foot of the rocky steep of Pilatus. It extends for a distance of 6 miles, at a height of 2600 to 3300 feet above the sea; in summer-time its numerous chalets give us a pleasant glimpse of the life of Alpine herdsmen. In the valley stand the little Chapel of the Good Shepherd, with interesting frescoes, a small Kurhaus, and a home for the school-children of Lucerne during their summer holidays. The valley contains some magnificent fir-trees and commands a splendid view of Mount Pilatus.

From *Malters*, second railway-station from Lucerne to Berne, we can reach the *Eigenthal* by driving to the health-resort of **Schwarzenberg**, three miles from Malters and 2760 feet above the sea. No less popular with excursionists than Schwarzenberg and *Eigental* is the health-resort **Farnbühl**, 1½ hours from Malters.

Another picturesque walk or drive takes us to **Tribschen, Pension Stutz, Kastanienbaum and Winkel**.

For the greater part of the distance the level road skirts the left bank of Lake Lucerne, of which it commands charming glimpses.

We leave Lucerne by the Pilatus- and Hirschmattstrasse, the latter quickly leading us into the open country. Near the farmhouse of *Gass*, about 1½ miles from Lucerne, the road branches off to the left to the rural mansion of *Tribschen*, in which the famous composer *Richard Wagner* spent six years of his life and in which he was living at the time of his marriage. A tablet affixed to the house bears the following inscription:

IN DIESEM HAUSE WOHNTE

RICHARD WAGNER

VOM APRIL 1866 BIS APRIL 1872.

HIER VOLLENDETE ER

DIE MEISTERSINGER — SIEGFRIED

GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG — BEETHOVEN —

KAISERMARSCH — SIEGFRIED-IDYLL.

The road, which now leads past the *Biregg Woods*, soon brings us to the *Pension Stutz*,—fine view of the Pilatus on the right,—the hamlet of *Langensand* and *Oberhasli*. From here a footpath leads to the charmingly situated rural inn of *St. Niklausen*, on a promontory with numerous little bays and headlands, just the scene to delight a landscape-painter.



Tribtschen

The landscape increases in splendour as we proceed on our way, and when, after a walk of 20 minutes, past the estate of *Krämerstein*, we reach the steamboat pier at *Kastanienbaum*, with its magnificent laurels, we find ourselves in a perfect paradise. A splendid excursion following *Bireggstrasse* and the heights takes us through the woods to the Hotel

Pension *Oberrüti*, with fine view on the lake and from there down to *Kastanienbaum*, a pleasant one hour's walk. The road, which now skirts the lake, commands a wonderfully fine view of *Stansstad*, the *Stanserhorn*, and the *Lopperberg*,—the eastern spur of *Pilatus*, now visible from base to summit and nowhere seen to greater advantage. Passing the *Spisseneegg*, the promontory separating the *Kreuztrichter* from the Lake of *Alpnach*, we reach the delightful *Bay of Winkel*, and, in a quarter of an hour, the little village of the same name, situated at the end of the bay, while in 10 minutes more we come to the village of *Horw*, a station on the *Brünig Railway*, by which the pedestrian can return to *Lucerne*, unless he wishes to pay a visit to the military drill grounds lying on the straight road, 3 miles long, leading to *Lucerne*.

An interesting half-day's excursion is the drive through **Horw, Hergiswil and Stansstad to the town of Stans and back.** Beyond *Horw*, 3 miles from *Lucerne*, the road reaches the bay of *Winkel*, and follows the lake shore to *Hergiswil* (3 miles from *Horw*), keeping close to the perpendicular cliffs of the *Lopperberg*, which projects so far into the lake at this point that a bridge has been thrown over it. Crossing this bridge we reach *Stansstad*, the port of the little Canton of *Nidwalden*, a mile and a half from *Hergiswil*, and after a delightful drive through the meadows and orchards of the *Stanser Boden* we come to *Stans*, the Capital of the canton.

The excursions on the east side of *Lucerne* are not less delightful than those on the west side.

In the first place we may name the tour from *Lucerne* by **Dietschenberg and Adligenswil to Meggen and back to Lucerne.** A road offering fine views leads to the *Dietschenberg* in about an hour, in another 20 minutes to the estate of *Lindenfeld*, and in a quarter of an hour to the farm-house of *Utenberg*, and then to the farm-house of *Dietschenberg*; above it rises the highest summit of the *Dietschenberg-ridge*, the *Vogelherd*, which we reach in another 10 minutes,

for all our trouble. We can descend in half an hour to *Adligenswil*, whence it is an hour's walk to the steamboat-pier at *Meggen*, on the Bay of *Küssnacht*, in the neighbourhood of which stands the château of *Neuhabsburg*, a handsome building in the Gothic style of architecture. Passing it, taking a short cut across the promontory of *Altstad*, and then following the shore of the lake, we can make our way back to Lucerne in one hour. A still shorter way, and quite as enjoyable, is by the *Kreuzbuch road*, which branches off between *Meggen* and *Vordermeggen* and commands at its highest point (close by the English cemetery) a magnificent view.

A drive in the reverse direction, namely from **Lucerne** by **Seeburg** and **Meggen** to **Adligenswil** and back, can also be strongly recommended; the rural charm of this district cannot fail to impress the tourist.

For another half-day's excursion we can take the train to **Gisikon** on the line from Lucerne to Zug, and from here ascend the **Rooterberg**, on the highest point of which, 2611 feet above the sea, stands the chapel of **Michaelskreuz**. The view from here is so extensive, that the ridge is sometime called the "Little Rigi." The ascent can easily be made in three quarters of an hour. Especially fine is the view on the valley of the Reuss, with its numerous villages, and of the hilly country extending from the outliers of the Alps to the Jura chain, just visible on the horizon. In returning we can either descend through *Meyerskappel* in an hour and a quarter to the hamlet and castle of *Buonas* on the lovely Lake of Zug, whence it is three quarters of an hour's walk to *Rothkreuz* station; or we can make our way in 1½ hours by *Udligenswil* to **Küssnacht**, at the further end of the bay of the same name (an arm of the Lake of Lucerne), where tradition places the site of Gessler's castle. Between here and Immensee, on the Lake of Zug, lies the *Hohle Gasse*. At *Küssnacht* we can take the train or steamer back to Lucerne.

There are also some beautiful excursions to be made in the less hilly districts, for instance from Lucerne to **Rothenburg-Klöpfen-Eschenbach** and back to the town. On this route the old convent of Eschenbach is particularly attractive. Another tour takes us through **Gisikon, Inwil** and **Emmen**, with a view of the former convent of **Rathausen** and delightful glimpses of the Reuss and the little Emme.

Most of the places on the banks of the Lake of Lucerne can easily be visited in half a day, but we think it will be better to describe them in connexion with the one-day excursions, since most travellers will devote an entire day to them.

For the cab-fares see tariff in the Appendix.

SINGLE DAY EXCURSIONS.

At the end of the section "The Lake of Lucerne" we give a table of the excursions from every steamboat-pier on the lake and at the end of the section "Rigi" a table of the excursions from the Railway stations on the Rigi together with the time they occupy.

The choice of short excursions that Lucerne affords is great, but as soon as we extend the time to a full day they become very numerous. There is the lake itself to explore, there are the Rigi, the Pilatus and the Stanserhorn to ascend, there is the St. Gothard Railway, leading us into the heart of the Alps; the Brünig Railway, which no tourist would be willing to strike out of his programme; the vale of Obwalden with its famous Engelberg; the little Canton of Zug with its antique town, its lake and mountain-ridge, and its stalactite cavern near Baar; the little paradise of Schwyz, nestling at the foot of the gigantic *Mythen*, the

railway through the Canton Schwyz to the famous pilgrimage-place of Einsiedeln and the Lake of Zürich, and the beautiful valley of Seetal, extending towards Aargau. As soon as we think of an excursion to these districts, each one resolves itself into dozens, every place becoming a centre for new excursions, so that it would be easy to catalogue a hundred or more.

THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Whose heart does not beat faster as he reads this title, which recalls all we have heard of the sublime scenery of Lake of the Four Cantons, the magnificent description of Schiller, the story of William Tell, of whose heroic deeds its shores were the scene? A world of picturesque landscapes rises before our eyes, conscious as we are that this famous lake is a treasure-house of natural beauties.

Entrusting ourselves to its waters let us then explore all the recesses of its curiously winding shores, and mark the effects of light and shade which so enhance the beauty of its scenery.

Three steamboat trips will be necessary, the first, from Lucerne to Flüelen, taking us from one end of the lake to the other.

This delightful trip takes 2 hours and 40 minutes and from the very commencement affords delightful scenery the view of Lucerne itself, surrounded by orchards and dominated by its ancient towers, being especially pleasing. In front of us stretches the *Bay of Lucerne* with handsome villas rising among verdure on both sides, *Tribschen* and *Schlösschen Stutz* on the right, and *Seeburg* and *Wartenfluh* on the left, and on the promontory of the *Meggenhorn* the imposing *Villa Meggenhorn*, also the little island of *Altstad*, the *Villa Merian*, and, on the *Küssnacht* arm of the lake.

the *Château of Neuhausburg*. But our eyes soon turn to where the mountains raise their crests, the Rigi on the left, Pilatus, the Bürgenstock, the Stanserhorn, and the Buochserhorn on the right, and we get a momentary glimpse across the Brünig, of the monarchs of the Bernese Oberland, the Lauteraarhörner, the Schreckhörner, the Wetterhörner, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau.

And now the steamer enters the *Kreuztrichter*, into which open the four lake-arms of Lucerne, Küsnacht, Alpnach and Weggis, so that we enjoy a view of each of them. We next enter the *Weggis basin*, embedded between the wooded precipices of the Bürgenstock (with its steep railway) on the right, and the rocky sides of the Rigi on the left. So far the boat has not halted anywhere. the steamers plying between Alpnach and Küsnacht calling at the landing places in the bay of Lucerne; but now, comes the beautifully situated:

Hertenstein, Hotel and Pension, and then we reach:

Weggis, a health-resort remarkable alike for its superb situation and the mildness of its climate. Passing *Lützelau* we soon come to:

Vitznau, situated on a small patch of land below two summits of the Rigi, the Dossen and Vitznauerstock.

In spring and autumn Vitznau is a popular health-resort, its climate being as mild as that of Weggis; in summer it is much frequented by tourists as being the starting-point of the Vitznau-Rigi Railway (see p. 60). Beautiful grounds adjoin the Hôtel du Parc, and there is a romantic walk along the Dorfberg to the Mühlebach Waterfall. Restaurant near the Grubisbalm cavern. Weissenfluh Restaurant 1 1/2 hours. Flora Alpina Restaurant on the way to Gersau (20 min.), one of the most charming points on the lake. Beyond Vitznau it seems as if we had already reached the end of the lake and that the steamboat was steering on to

WEGGIS



the rocks; but at the last moment a strait opens before us formed by the promontories of the Vitznauerstock and the Bürgenstock. Passing at a sharp angle, between these two "Nasen," as these headlands have been christened, the vessel enters *the basin of Buochs, Beckenried and Gersau*, rounds the southern part of the Bürgenstock, and calls at the village of Buochs.

Buochs belongs to the Canton of Nidwalden, and lies in a pleasant position at the foot of the Buochserhorn. Passing the picturesque *Chapel of Riedli*, and commanding all the time a beautiful view of the adjacent mountains, the steamboat next stops at:

Beckenried, a pleasantly cool village and popular summer resort, sheltered from the wind and embosomed in verdure: from here a road commanding a fine view leads to the well-known *Sanatorium of Schöneegg*; then, crossing the lake to the right bank, we come to:

Gersau, above which rises the Rigi-Scheidegg. Gersau enjoys a great reputation as a climatic health-resort, owing to its sheltered situation and freedom from dust (mean annual temperature of Gersau 50.1° F., of Montreux 50.9°). After leaving the village, which is quite shut in by rocks, the steamboat directs its course due east past the romantically situated *Kindlimord-Chapel*. The view towards Schwyz now opens, with the fearfully steep and barren summits of the Mythen towering in the background. At their base gleams *Schwyz*, in the middle distance *Ingenbohl*, and in the foreground, on the shore of the lake, *Brunnen*. Above Brunnen, on the steep Wasifluh, stand the palatial Hotels Axenstein and Axenfels, while on the left bank of the lake Sonnenberg and Seelisberg present a magnificent appearance. Again crossing the lake the steamboat reaches:

Treib, an old wooden inn, of historical interest, standing by itself at the foot of the Seelisberg. This is the landing-



BECKENRIED

place for the loftily situated village of Seelisberg. On rounding the next headland, we see, rising from the lake, a pyramidal rock 85 feet in height, known as the *Mythenstein*. It bears an inscription in honour of Friedrich Schiller, the German poet.



Treib

who celebrated in immortal verses the deeds of William Tell, the national hero of Switzerland. The steamboat now crosses the lake, which straitens again and turning sharply we reach Brunnen, the pleasant, trim, and much-frequented port of Canton Schwyz.

Brunnen, situated in the centre of the Forest Cantons, is a favourite resort of tourists, and possesses some fine gardens and promenades, besides being the starting-point for many interesting excursions. Here the last arm of the Lake of the Four Cantons opens before us, — the highly romantic *Lake of Uri*, shut in by precipitous banks and encircled by stupendous mountains. On entering this basin we have on our right, beneath the crags of the Seelisberg, the *Rüti*, the most sacred spot on the soil of Switzerland; here, in a steep meadow surrounded by trees, on the 7th Novem-



GERSAU AND THE BAUENSTOCK

ber, 1307, Walter Fürst of Uri, Werner Stauffacher of Schwyz, and Arnold Anderhalden of Unterwalden, seconded by faithful followers, formed a league in the name of their cantons against the tyrannic rule of Austria. The Rütli is a national place of pilgrimage, and is often thronged with visitors on fine Sundays. Opposite the Rütli, on the east bank of the lake, rise the Fronalpstock and the chain of the Rossstock, beginning with the Axenberg. Through their base runs not only the picturesque *Axenstrasse* with its galleries excavated in the solid rock, but also the *St. Gothard Railway*, of which we catch glimpses here and there. Pursuing its course at long the rocky bank of the lake, the steamboat next stops at:

Sisikon, a village situated on a grassy patch surrounded by lofty rocks, near the middle of the *Axenstrasse*. From Sisikon the tourists fre-

quently cross the mountain-pass leading in 5 hours through the romantic *Riemenstaldental* into the *Muotatal*. On the left bank of the lake the Ober- and Nieder-Bauenstock now present an imposing aspect, but both are mere hills in comparison with the Urirothstock, which rises like some huge fortress from the blue waters to the clouds, its summit



The Mythenstein



BRUNNEN AND THE MYTHEN

wreathed in eternal snow. Yonder, on the brink of the lake, lie the hamlets of

Bauen containing a monument to the composer A. Zwysig, and *Isleten*, from where a fine new carriage-road with wonderful points of view leads in one hour into the romantic Isenthal, a small mountain hamlet, well frequented by tourists from which the Urirothstock (9632 feet) can be ascended. Next station to come to is

Tellsplatte, with the recently restored *Tell's Chapel*, containing fine mural paintings by Stüchelberg of Basle. Tellsplatte is the spot where the Swiss hero escaped from the boat in which Gessler was conveying him to prison. It is



Tell's Chapel

visited year by year by the country people in solemn procession. Ten minutes' walk above the chapel, amidst luxuriant vegetation, stands a Pension and Restaurant. Enjoying the magnificent view of the Axenfluh, rising above

Tell's Chapel, of the sky-piercing Urirothstock, and of the pyramidal Bristenstock towering in front of us, in the valley of the Reuss, we now direct our course to :

Flüelen, the port of Canton Uri, much frequented in summer-time by travellers arriving by the St. Gothard Railway with the intention of taking the steamboat here, or



Isental and Urirothstock

leaving the steamer in order to take the train to the sunny South. At Flüelen tramway to Altdorf in 9 minutes. Return fare 50 Centimes.

Our journey does not now extend so far, for after accompanying the tourist over the picturesque Lake of Lucerne it is our duty to describe some of the delightful walks, excursions, and tours that can be made from places on its banks ; for surely there is no lover of fine scenery



THE AXENSTRASSE AND FLÜELEN

who will not make at least a few excursions either on foot or by carriage on the shores of this classic lake.

Leaving the Rigi on one side for a time, we will first call the tourist's attention to the *carriage-road* along the right bank of the lake *from Weggis to Flüelen*, which may be compared to a walk through a gallery of colossal pictures.

The road from *Weggis to Vitznau* (3 miles) leads through a succession of verdant pastures and chestnut-groves, dotted with pretty cottages, and affording lovely views of the lake, its continuation from *Vitznau to Gersau*, leading high up over the promontory of the "Obere Nase," is still more romantic, commanding as it does not only the banks of the Weggis basin, but also those of the basin of Brunnen. This walk takes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours, as does also that from *Gersau to Brunnen* in which we get glimpses, through the orchards, of the southern summits of the Rigi,—Scheidegg, Hochfluh and Urmiberg,—as well as of the Mythen, Fronalpstock and Seelisberg. The last section of the road along the lake shore is the celebrated **Axenstrasse**, between Brunnen and Flüelen, which for a distance of 9 miles affords truly enchanting scenery, the blue lake in the depths below, grotesquely contorted rocks rising to a dizzy height on one side of us, picturesque fir-woods, dimmly lighted tunnels with openings here and there, through which we catch charming glimpses of the lake and mountains, and wonderful views of the distant Alps.

Not only in the main body of the Lake of the Forest Cantons but also in the lateral arms of Alpnach and Küssnacht such a host of beauties are discoverable that the tourist must on no account omit to visit those places.

A journey by steamboat from **Lucerne to Alpnach**, along the left bank of the lake, occupies one hour. Passing the charmingly situated houses of *Stutz* and *Hasli*, the hamlet of *Langensand* and the idyllic *St. Niklausen*, we reach :

Kastanienbaum. Our second stopping-place is a quiet hamlet nestling at the foot of the Bürgenstock:

Kehrsiten, the starting-point of the cable-railway to the heights of the Bürgenstock. Affording us meanwhile a magnificent view of the promontory of *Spissenegg* and the *Bay of Winkel*, the steamboat now directs its course to Kehrsiten-Dorf, with its pretty parsonage house and then to:

Hergiswil, one of the starting-points for tourists who wish to ascend Mount Pilatus on foot. An hour's walk above the village, in a beautiful and commanding situation, is the *Brunni Pension and Restaurant*. Following the Lopperberg, projecting far into the lake, we come to:

Stansstad, the pretty port of the Canton of Nidwalden, with its ancient defensive tower. From here an *electric tramway* leads in 15 minutes to Stans, where it connects with the Stanserhorn Railway, and further to Engelberg. Passing under the *Achereggbrücke*, which spans the lake at this point, we enter the *Lake of Alpnach*, with the Rossberg rising on its left bank, and soon reach:

Alpnachstad, the starting-point of the Mount Pilatus Railway, and like the neighbouring village of Alpnach a favourite summer resort.

From **Lucerne to Küsnacht**, which can be reached by steamboat in one hour, we at first have the same scenery as on our trip to Flüelen; soon, however, we enter the Lake of Küsnacht and halt at the pier of:

Meggen, a beautifully situated village with handsome country houses, trim cottages, villas, and châteaux; then, at the foot of the Rigi, half-hidden among chestnut-trees, comes the hamlet of:

Greppen, and further on, at the end of the lake:

Küsnacht, a large village, beautifully situated, and famous for its proximity to the *Hohle Gasse* and *Tell's*

Chapel. At the inn *Engel*, relics of Goethe. A road much frequented by tourists leads in three-quarters of an hour through the "Hollow Way" to Immensee and the lovely Lake of Zug.

We may extend our excursion from Lucerne to Küssnacht by walking from the latter place along the foot of the Rigi — skirting the lake — through Greppen to Weggis ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hours), with a wonderfully fine prospect of Pilatus, the Stanserhorn, the Walenstöcke and the Bernese Alps, afterwards through heaving meadows and orchards.



Hohle Gasse.

We shall now bid adieu for a time to the lake and turn our attention to the mountains which chiefly excite the interest of the visitor to Lucerne, namely the Rigi, Pilatus, the Stanserhorn, and the Bürgenstock.

Excursions from the Steamboat Piers on the Lake of the Four Cantons.

From Weggis to:

Rigiblick $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Rigi-Känzeli and Kaltbad (4701 ft.)
 $\frac{2}{4}$ hr.
Rigi-Kulm (5905 ft.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Hertenstein 20 min.
Greppen $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Küssnacht $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Lützelau $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Vitznau 1 hr.

From Vitznau to:

Pension Weissenfluh $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Grubisbalm $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Rigi-Kulm (5905 ft.) 3 hr.
Vitznauerstock (4770 ft.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Gersau $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Lützelau $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Flora Alpina 20 min.

From Gersau to:

Rigi-Scheidegg (5406 ft.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Rigi-Hochfluh (5554 ft.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Kindlimordkapelle $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Brunnen $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Vitznau $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

From Brunnen to:

Rütli (by boat) $\frac{3}{4}$ hours
Morschach (2155 ft.) 1 hr.
Axenfels (2067 ft.) $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Axenstein (2460 ft.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Stoos (4232 ft.) 3 hr.
Fronalpstock (6305 ft.) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Muotatal (*Sucarow Bridge*) $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Riemenstalden (3408 ft.) above
Sisikon $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Tellsplatte $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Flüelen $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Island of Schwanau (*Lake of Lowerz*),
by the St. Gothard Railway in
12 min. to *Schwyz-Seewen* and
from *Seewen* in 25 min. by
rowing-boat.
Seelisberg via *Rütli* or *Treib* 2 hr.

From Flüelen to:

Altdorf (1476 ft.) $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Bürglen (1811 ft.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Isenthal (2542 ft.) 3 hr.
Tellsplatte 1 hr.

From Beckenried to:

Schöneck (2313 ft.) 1 hr.
Seelisberg $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Emmetten (2592 ft.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Buochs $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Niederbauen (6315 ft.) 4 hr.
Buochserhorn (5935 ft.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From Buochs to:

Stans $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Stansstad 2 hr.
Bürgenstock-Hammetschwand
(3720 ft.) 2 hr.
Buochserhorn (5935 ft.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From Stansstad to:

Kehrsiten (by boat) $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Bürgenstock 2 hr.
Rotzberg $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Stans $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (tramway $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.)
Stanserhorn (6233 ft.) 4 hr.

From Treib-Seelisberg to:

Rütti (by rowing-boat) 1 hr.
Seelisberg (2772 ft.) 1 hr.
Kurhaus Sonnenberg-Seelisberg 1½ hr.
Hotel Bellevue, Seelisberg 1 hr.

From Kurhaus

Sonnenberg-Seelisberg to:

Schwendistuh 20 min.
Emmetten 1½ hr.
Känzeli 25 min.
Bauen 1½ hr.
Isenthal 2 hr.
Isleten 1 hr.
Rütti 40 min.
Beroldingen ½ hr.
Niederbauen 3½ hr.

From Alpnachstad to:

Aemsigenalp (4429 ft.) 2 hr.
Pilatus-Kulm (6784 ft.) 4½ hr.
Renggpas-Brunni-Hergiswil 3 hrs.

From Hergiswil to:

Brunni 1 hr.
Klimsenhorn (6266 ft.) 3¼ hr.
Pilatus-Kulm (6784 ft.) 4½ hr.
Stansstad ½ hr.
Brunni-Renggpas-Alpnachst d 3 hr.

From Küssnacht to:

Weggis via Greppen 1¼ hr.
Seebodenalp (3372 ft.) 1½ hr.
Rigi-Kulm 3 hr.
Isle of Schwanau (Rail from Immensee to Goldau) 2 hr.
Hohle Gasse, Tell's Chapel, Immensee ¼ hr
Buonas Castle 1 hr.
Michaelskreuz 1½ hr.
Meggen 1 hr.

STEAMBOAT FARES.

LUCERNE TO	Single fare		Abonne- ment	Return fares		Bicycles	Dogs
	I.	II.		I.	II.		
Alpnach	1.80	— .90	7	2.70	1.30	— .75	— .50
Bauen	3.35	2.30	18	4.70	3.15	1.20	— .50
Beckenried . . .	2.40	1.20	10	3.60	1.80	— .75	— .50
Brunnen	2.95	2.10	15	4.10	2.70	1. —	— .50
Buochs	2.40	1.20	10	3.60	1.80	— .75	— .50
Flüelen	3.80	2.70	20	5.30	3.55	1.20	— .50
Gersau	2.70	1.40	12	4. —	2.30	1. —	— .50
Greppen	1.50	— .70	6	2.30	1. —	— .50	— .30
Hergiswil . . .	1.10	— .60	5	1.60	— .90	— .50	— .30
Hertenstein . . .	1.20	— .60	4	1.80	— .90	— .30	— .30
Hinter-Meggen .	1.15	— .60	5	1.75	— .75	— .30	— .30
Isleten	3.50	2.30	18	5. —	3.15	1.20	— .50
Kastanienbaum .	1. —	— .50	4	1.50	— .80	— .30	— .30
Kehrsiten . . .	1. —	— .50	4	1.50	— .80	— .50	— .30
Küssnacht . . .	1.80	— .90	7	2.65	1.15	— .50	— .30
Rotzloch	1.60	— .80	6	2.40	1.20	— .75	— .50
Rütli	3.10	2. —	16	4.50	3. —	1. —	— .50
Seeburg	— .40	— .30	2	— .60	— .50	— .30	— .30
Sisikon	3.35	2.40	17	4.70	3.15	1. —	— .50
Stansstad . . .	1.40	— .70	5	2.10	1. —	— .75	— .30
Tellsplatte . . .	3.50	2.50	18	5. —	3.45	1.20	— .50
Treib (Seelisberg)	2.80	1.60	14	4. —	2.50	1. —	— .50
Vitznau	2. —	1. —	8	3. —	1.50	— .50	— .30
Vorder-Meggen .	1.15	— .60	5	1.75	— .75	— .30	— .30
Weggis	1.60	— .80	6	2.40	1.20	— .50	— .30

Book of 100 Coupons, Francs 12.50 (First class only).
The figures in the column headed "Abonnement" indicate how many Nos. it requires to pay the fare to a given place.

THE RIGI.

The Rigi has one advantage over other mountains, namely its wonderful situation between three lakes; it is like an island peak, and the sheets of water surrounding it impart a unique and incomparable charm to the landscape. A fine day spent on the Rigi may be counted among the highest enjoyments, and will not soon be forgotten even by those for whom mountain scenery does not possess the charm of novelty.

There are a number of *footpaths* leading up the Rigi, for not only every steamboat station at the foot of the mountain, but all the St. Gothard Railway stations in this district have their path to the heights which are the goal of so many thousands. The shortest, though at the same time the steepest, of these routes leads the pedestrian up to the Kulm from *Küssnacht* or *Immensee* in 3 hours; all the others, with the exception of the *Vitznau* path, occupy half an hour longer. Among them all, the paths from *Weggis* and *Goldau* (a station on the St. Gothard Railway) are the most frequented and the best kept, while they are so easy to find, that any description would be superfluous. While to the traveller starting from Weggis the prospect unfolds itself little by little, the Goldau route, leading past Rigi-Dächli and through the valley of *Rigi-Klösterli*, is perhaps the most impressive, because it displays to us suddenly the entire vast panorama of the Alps. Since the construction of the two railways to the summit of the Rigi, the number of those who make the ascent on foot has of course been considerably reduced. All honour to the sturdy mountaineers who put their trust in their own stout limbs, but we must confess that in our opinion more enjoyment can be obtained by taking the train and arriving at the summit fresh and unfatigued, reserving all our strength and sparing our time, so as to be able

to enjoy thoroughly the prospect from the summit and the numerous walks that can be taken on the mountain-heights.

And now for the **Rigi Railways**. — First comes the **Vitznau-Rigi line**, the oldest and at the same time the



Mounting the Kräbelwand (Arth-Rigi Railway)

most interesting of the mountain railways of Switzerland. Constructed between 1869 and 1872, it attains an elevation

of 4268 feet above the lake, with a mean gradient of 19 in 100. It mounts rapidly through chestnut-groves and across the romantic *Schnurtobel Bridge* to *Freibergen* station. The lake is quickly left beneath us, the prospect expands, mountains begin to lift their crests around us, and passing the *Romiti-Felsentor* station we reach the Kurhaus of **Rigi-Kaltbad**, with its famous terraces and views and its extensive and picturesque grounds. A few yards west of the hotel, between rugged masses of rock, is the "Pilgrim's Chapel." An easy ten minutes' walk over level ground takes us to the "Känzeli" (4470 feet), belonging to the Kaltbad hotel, a magnificent point of view and the loveliest spot on the Rigi. At Kaltbad begins the **Kaltbad-Scheidegg-Railway**, which, with a mean gradient of 2.5 in 100, conveys us to *Rigi-First*, below the Schild, and beyond it, in 30 minutes to *Rigi-Scheidegg* (see below). The Vitznau-Rigi Railway continues its upward course to *Rigi-Staffel*, where all at once there opens before us the immense prospect of the hill country of north-eastern Switzerland, with its lakes, stretching northwards as far as the Jura, Black Forest, and Vosges Mountains,—a never-to-be-forgotten sight! Rigi-Staffel, indeed, with its two large hotels, is the centre of the Rigi traffic; from here the railways run up to the Kulm, the Arth-Rigi line joining the Vitznau line here and keeping side by side with it to the summit.

The **Arth-Rigi Railway** starting from *Goldau* has introduced electric traction and with a mean gradient of 11.6 in 100, it attains a height of 4360 feet above its starting point. Traversing the grassy valley of Arth, studded with fruit-trees, we reach the important railway station of *Goldau*, the junction with the St. Gothard line and with the Süd-Ost Railway, coming from the Lake of Zurich. It is here that the mountain railway begins, ascending the rocky side of a ravine, through tunnels and across bridges and viaducts among romantic scenery, and



VITZNAU AND THE RIGI-RAILWAY

commanding a gradually extending view of the vale of Schwyz and the Alps of eastern Switzerland. We soon reach **Rigi-Klösterli**, where, in a delightfully sheltered Alpine valley, stand an old pilgrimage chapel, a Capuchin hospice, two hotels, and several inns. Rigi-Klösterli is the most sheltered place on the Rigi, and is therefore frequently chosen by those who intend to make a prolonged stay on the mountain. From here the train ascends through rich Alpine pastures



Schnurtobelbrücke (Vitznau-Rigi-Railway)

and groves of fir-trees to *Wölfertschen-station*, from which an excellent level path takes us in 15 minutes to *Rigi-First*, and then we come to *Rigi-Staffel*, where all at once a splendid panorama is unrolled before the astonished traveller. It is one of the most imposing sights the Alps afford.

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5905 feet) is the culminating point of the Rigi and the summit most frequently ascended by tourists. At sunrise or sunset hundreds of persons are often gathered on the rounded grassy top; somewhat lower (so that they do not interfere with the view) stand the imposing *Rigi-Kulm*

Hotel and the little terminus of the Rigi-Railways. We will not attempt to describe the grand prospect; words, indeed, cannot do justice to a landscape more than 200 miles in diameter, including fourteen lakes, the undulating hill-country north of the Alps, and the Jura, Black Forest, and Vosges Mountains on the northern horizon, while towards the south a host of towering peaks form a snowy garland.



Rigi-Kaltbad

Gleaming lakes and rivers, towns, villages, and grassy meadows lie at our feet, and range upon range of lofty mountains surround us. It is impossible to gaze on this glorious scene without feeling our hearts expand and rejoicing in the beauty of the earth.

No wonder that so many tourists spend several days on the mountain, although it is within such easy reach of Lu-

cerne. The hotels afford every comfort that one can wish for. But however short the time that we spend on the Rigi, we should by all means contrive to see either a sunrise or a sunset from the mountain-top, for the lowlands and the



Rigi-Kulm

Alps never appear to such advantage as when the lakes are tinged with gold and the mountains dyed crimson by the beams of the rising or setting sun.

One should not be content with visiting the Rigi-Kulm alone, there being several other peaks each with its own panorama and its own special beauties.

A good footpath leads in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours from *Rigi-Kulm* to *Rigi-Scheidegg*, or we can go by rail via *Rigi-Kaltbad*. Both the path and the railway wind round the peaks of the Rigi chain, in such a manner that at one moment we have a view to the north and at another to the south, so that now there lies before us the vale of Schwyz, and now the Lake of the Four Cantons with its magnificent background of mountains.

Between the Staffel and the Scheidegg rise the peaks of the *Rotstock* (5459 feet), *Schilt* (5413 feet), and *Dossen* (5538 feet), all commanding extensive views of Lake Lucerne.

The **Rigi-Scheidegg** (5406 feet) is often ascended for its own sake, being accessible by a path leading from Gersau in three hours through magnificent scenery, and commanding a prospect rivalling, and in some respects excelling, that from the Kulm, especially in regard to the view of Urirotstock and the eastern Alps. The platform of the *view-tower* (100 ft. in height) is a particularly fine standpoint. From here in 5 minutes we reach the *Goldauer-Känzeli*, in 15 minutes the *Burggeist*, a fantastically-shaped block of conglomerate, and in rather more than half an hour we can climb to the summit of the *Dossen*.

At Rigi-Scheidegg a garden of the Swiss Alpine flowers has been created by the Natural Philosophical Association of Lucerne.

But the most interesting excursion that we can undertake from Rigi-Scheidegg is the ascent of the *Rigihochfluh* (5584 feet), the southernmost summit of the Rigi. The path leads past the *Burggeist* and along the ridge down to the "saddle" of the *Twäriberg* (3937 feet); then traversing a forest of young fir-trees and following the track, we ascend to a steep and stony defile, from which an iron ladder leads to the bold rocky summit, 2 1/2 hours from Scheidegg. It is advisable to take a guide.

The view from the Hochfluh is less extensive than from the Kulm, but the surrounding peaks appear loftier and grander and our eyes can follow the course of the green valleys far into the heart of the mountains; very striking, too, is the contrast between the placid Lake of Lucerne and the stupendous outlines of the Alps, — indeed the delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery is a unique feature of the prospects from the Rigi.

The ascent of the Rigihoehfluh alone would constitute a charming day's excursion for the visitor at Lucerne. Taking the steamboat to Gersau, an extremely romantic path, commanding extraordinarily fine views of the lake, leads in 3 hours to the summit. We can of course descend to Gersau by this path if we have ascended the Hochfluh from the Scheidegg.

The Rigi, from its northern to its southern extremity, thus affords a series of commanding points of view, still possessing all the charms that have in bygone years delighted so many thousands; its beauties, indeed, are and must be perennial, and generations to come will revel in the splendours that excited the admiration of the first lovers of nature who wandered over these breezy heights.

Excursions from the Stations on the Rigi.

From Kulm to:
Staffel 20 min., for continuation of
 excursions see "*Staffel*."

From Kaltbad to:
Känzeli 10 min.
Rotstock $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Staffel $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
First $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Schilt $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Klösterli 25 min.
Unterstetten 1 hr.
Dossen $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Scheidegg $2\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

From Staffel to:
Kaltbad 30 min.
Rothstock 20 min.
First $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Scheidegg 2 hr.
Klösterli $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From First to:
Rotstock 40 min.
Staffel 40 min.
Klösterli 15 min.
Schilt 20 min.
Unterstetten $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Scheidegg (Seeweg) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Felsentor $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Vitznau 2 hr.

Dossen $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Weggis $2\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Kaltbad 15 min.
Känzeli 25 min.

From Scheidegg to:
Dossen-Schilt-Rotstock-Staffel-Kulm
 or vice-versa $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Dossen $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Unterstetten (Seeweg) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
First $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Kaltbad 2 hr.
Staffel $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Kulm $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Klösterli $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Hochfluh $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.
Gersau $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Weissenfluh 2 hr.

From Klösterli to:
First 20 min.
Kaltbad 35 min.
Rothstock $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Staffel $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Kulm $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Bruderbalm 20 min.
Goldau $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Scheidegg $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Dossen $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Vitznau $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Weggis $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Küssnacht $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Arth $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Fare Lucerne-Rigi and back fr. 13.50.

MOUNT PILATUS.

Pilatus is another mountain possessing irresistible attractions for the tourist. Rising so defiantly to the west of Lucerne, and presenting such a rugged and savage aspect, we cannot possibly overlook it. Our forefathers dreaded this mountain, and peopled its peaks and gorges with legendary shapes, so that no other mountain is so rich in folk-lore, but



Alpnachstad

we of the present day, who have learned to love the wild Alps, fearlessly scale it either on foot or by the mountain railway leading from Alpnachstad to the summit. There are 8 or 9 summits, indeed, but the one we mean is the *Esel* (6962 feet), which commands the finest view. It is the most easterly of the three peaks dominating Lucerne, the westernmost and loftiest being the *Tomlishorn* (6998 feet), while the northern one is the *Klimsenhorn*.

The ascent of Pilatus is generally made either from Hergiswil or from Alpnachstad; a third route leads direct

from Alpnach up to the point where it joins the second, while for the fourth, from Kriens, we require a guide. Tourists from Lucerne generally choose the *Hergiswil path*, reaching that village either by the Brünig Railway, on which it is the second station, or by one of the steamboats plying between Lucerne and Alpnachstad.

The path leads upwards between farmhouses and through meadows and beautiful firwoods, the view increasing in grandeur with every step.

Ascending past the *Pension Brunni* and across the Gschwend-Alp we come to the Nauen, a débris-strewn slope up which the path winds in zig-zags to the *Hotel Klimsenhorn*, occupying



Mounting the Eselwand (Pilatus Railway)

a depression of the mountain, three hours from Hergiswil. From here a path, partly cut in the rock, partly leading through débris, brings us in an hour to the precipices of the Oberhaupt, then by means of a ladder we traverse the curious natural cavity known as the *Kriesiloch*, reach the crest of the mountain and the *Pilatus-Kulm* and *Bellevue Hotels*, and in 7 minutes more the *Esel*.

Alpnachstad, the starting-point of the second path as well as of the Pilatus Railway, can be reached either by the Brünig line or by steamboat. The path leads past a chapel, through beautiful pasture-lands and woods, across the *Aemsigenalp* and *Mattalp*, and in many windings up to the *Esel*, four hours from Alpnachstad.

Approximately the same route is pursued by the **Pilatus Railway**, constructed in 1889 and forming one of the boldest and grandest mountain railways in the world. 5040 yards in length, and with an average gradient of 38 in 100, it accomplishes the ascent from Alpnachstad to Pilatus-Kulm (5528 feet) in 1 hour and 25 minutes. The tourist knows not which to admire most, — the railway or the prospects it affords. Among the most interesting parts from a technical point of view are the *viaduct over the Wolfort Ravine* and the four tunnels piercing the precipices of the *Esel*. Grand beyond description is the view that presents itself to us when on leaving the terminus, which stands close to the old Hotel Bellevue (now a *dépendance* of the spacious and comfortable *Hotel Pilatus-Kulm*), we suddenly see Lucerne and its lake lying at an enormous depth below us.

A staircase with iron balustrade leads in five minutes from the Hotel Pilatus-Kulm to the bold and open summit of the *Esel*, rising like a tower from the rocky ridge. The first impression which the prospect from Pilatus makes is so overwhelming that it takes some time before we can compose ourselves to observe the details. In the long range of snowy



Alps the mountains of the Bernese Oberland are conspicuous, especially the majestic group of the Mönch, Eiger and Jungfrau; the prospect of the Lake of Lucerne, here seen in its full extent, is also particularly attractive. Numerous other lakes are visible further to the north, including those of Zug, Sempach, Baldegg, and Hallwil, and the horizon is bounded by the blue range of the Jura. Loftier and more commanding even than the Rigi, Pilatus can challenge comparison with the most famous mountains as regards its panorama

The Bernese Alps from Pilatus

and we can strongly recommend the tourist to pass at least one night on the Kulm, to enjoy the magnificent sunset and sunrise.

From the Hotel Pilatus-Kulm a very romantic path, partly blasted in the rocks, and furnished with a balustrade, leads in three-quarters of an hour to the *Tomlishorn* (6998 ft.) the highest summit of the mountain, commanding a view still more extensive than that from the Esel, though inferior in picturesque effect. A new path, also blasted in the rocks and rendered safe by means of railings, leads in three-quarters of an hour past the Kilchsteine and the Teufelskarrgasse to the southern peak, the *Matthorn* (6693 feet). Practised climbers can also ascend the other steep summits with the assistance of guides, and everywhere they will find an abundance of beautiful Alpine flowers, the flora of Pilatus being far more varied than that of the Rigi.

From the Klimsenhorn Hotel there is a path — *guide necessary* — leading by *Heitertannli* down into the beautiful grassy ravines of the *Eigental*, and it needs scarcely be said that the ascent of Pilatus is the favourite excursion of visitors to the sanatorium in this valley.

If only the tourist is favoured with fine weather, we can promise him that the ascent of this easily accessible mountain will yield him the highest enjoyment.

And now for an excursion on the St. Gothard Railway, which will introduce us to new and equally delightful scenery.

Fare Lucerne-Pilatus and back fr. 18.70.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.

The St. Gothard Railway is the great international highway between North and South, a commercial route comparable to the Suez Canal or the Straits of Gibraltar,—and no doubt many of those who travel by it are bent on business of the highest importance; but some of its passengers have, like ourselves, nothing further in view than to enjoy the beauties of the mountains, and to pass a few days in the upland solitudes through which the railway leads.

After leaving the Lucerne station, the train passes in quick succession through two tunnels, crosses the rapid Reuss opposite the last Musegg tower, and enters a third tunnel leading round the city, from which we emerge into day-light on the lake shore. From this point we pass through a beautiful country, — luxuriant meadows interspersed with picturesque villas and farmhouses. At frequent intervals we obtain charming glimpses of the lake and mountains. Suddenly the scenery undergoes an abrupt change, as we reach the first station on the new line :

Meggen, occupying a situation of unequalled beauty, an open terrace on a fertile slope, with the clear blue waters of the lake below, and on the opposite shore the idyllic hamlet of Greppen, with the Rigi rising steeply above it. Meggen itself is a favourite summer resort. In a few minutes the train traverses this delightful district, and reaches :

Küssnacht, at the end of the lake, a favourite tourist resort nestling at the foot of the Rigi, amid lovely surroundings. From here the Rigi can be ascended, over the Seebodenalp, in three hours. Half an hour's walk from Küssnacht is the celebrated *Hohle Gasse* or Hollow Way, with a chapel marking the spot where Tell slew the tyrant Gessler. Leaving Küssnacht, the railway intersects the neck

of land separating the Lake of Lucerne from the Lake of Zug, and in a few minutes we arrive at :

Immensee, at the foot of which gleam the dark-green waters of the Lake of Zug. Opposite it is the wooded mountain-ridge known as the Zugerberg, and to the south the lofty flanks of the Rossberg. Immensee is a favourite resort of excursionists and health-seekers. In the north-eastern corner of the Lake of Zug lies the town of the same name, but our way leads us southwards, along the rocky slopes of the Rigi. We next reach :

Goldau, in the midst of the landslip which, on Sept. 2d, 1806, fell from the Rossberg and overwhelmed an entire village, with 489 of its inhabitants. Goldau is now an important railway junction. Here the direct line from Zurich to Zug joins ours, and the Sud-Ost Railway, branching off to the left, leads to Einsiedeln and the Lake of Zurich, while the Arth-Rigi Railway, which leads on the one hand to the village of Arth, pleasantly situated on the Lake of Zug, and on the other hand up the mountain through Rigi-Klösterli to Rigi-Kulm, connects with the St. Gothard line. Leaving the station we cross a chaos of huge rocky fragments, the debris of the above-mentioned landslip, and passing the little Lake of Lowerz on our left, and the pretty village of Steinen, we reach *Seewen-Schwyz* station. The beautiful watering-place of Seewen lies on the right of the railway, Schwyz on the left, and the two places are connected by an electric tramway.

The old town of **Schwyz** is well deserving of a visit; its situation at the foot of the steep, barren Mythen being wonderfully fine; the place is also of considerable historical importance, the perpetual league of the Swiss Cantons having been concluded here on the 1st August, 1291. Schwyz afterwards gave its name and arms to the entire country. The ancient Rathaus is well worth inspection, also the Church of St. Martin.

From here we can ascend the **Grosse Mythen**, the mountain which rises so abruptly above the town as to seem inaccessible. A bridle-path, affording lovely views of Schwyz and the Lake of Lucerne, leads through meadows and woods in two hours to the verdant heights of *Holzegg*, and in an hour more, by a path of 48 zig-zags, blasted in the rock, we reach the summit (6233 feet), which commands an extensive view in all directions. From the *Holzegg* we



Altdorf
and the Urirothstock

can descend to Einsiedeln and return by the Süd-Ost Railway to Goldau and Lucerne. This makes a delightful day's excursion.

Another charming trip from Schwyz is to the grassy **Muotatal**, whose inhabitants still retain many of their primitive customs. Unless it is our intention to cross the *Pragel Pass* by the bridle-path leading in 10 1/2 hours to Glarus, we shall do best to walk (or still better to drive) only as far as the village of Muotathal, 2 1/2 hours from Schwyz,—a very enjoyable trip.

Somewhat higher up the valley there is a widely branching stalactite cavern known as the Hölloch; being difficult of access, it has not yet been thoroughly explored.

The St. Gothard Railway now conveys us through the green valley of the *Muota*, past the handsome church and monastic institute of *Ingenbohl*, in which nurses are trained, to **Brunnen** on the Lake of the Four Cantons; we already have some acquaintance with this little place, from which so many delightful excursions can be made that an entire chapter must be devoted to them. We barely have time for a glance at the village, the blue waters of the lake, *Sonnenberg* and *Seelisberg* on the mountains beyond it, and Rütli, the cradle of Switzerland's liberty, when the train plunges into the heart of the rocks; another brief glimpse of the lake and the snows of the Urirotstock, followed by another tunnel, —and so it continues until we reach **Flüelen** and—ten minutes later—**Altdorf**.

The little town of **Altdorf**, the capital of the Canton of Uri, figures conspicuously in the story of William Tell. Here Gessler ruled, and here the famous cross-bowman pierced the apple with a well-directed bolt. Two fountains mark the spots where Tell and his son are said to have stood. Immediately in front of the tower stands the *Tell Monument*, unveiled in 1895, a masterpiece



Monument to William Tell,
Altdorf

of the Swiss sculptor R. Kissling; admirably conceived and executed, it is a worthy representation of the national hero of Switzerland, and a standing testimony of the Switzer's love of liberty and independence. Altdorf, a place of patriotic pilgrimage of the Swiss youth, is much frequented by tourists and pleasure-seekers, and is also of importance as being situated at the entrance to the Klausen road. In a picturesquely situated theatre, built for the purpose, representations of Schiller's famous play of "William Tell" are given on almost every Sunday during the summer-season by the people of the locality. These performances excite considerable interest even beyond the borders of Switzerland. In the town-hall are exhibited various trophies of the victories which gained the Swiss their independence. From the *Capuchin Convent* at the foot of the Grünberg, where once stood the castle of Zwinguri, a superb view may be obtained

A magnificent mountain tour, either on foot or by carriage, leads from Altdorf eastward into the romantic valley of the *Schächental*, which runs along the foot of the lofty Rossstock chain.

Scarcely 30 minutes walk from Altdorf, in a beautiful situation by the boisterous torrent of the Schächen, stands the village and summer resort of Bürglen, the birthplace of Tell, whose house is said to have stood on the spot now occupied by a little chapel. Beyond the Schächen the road leads through romantic scenery to *Wyterschwanden* and the loftily situated hamlet of *Spyringen* (after passing which we soon obtain a superb view of the Ruchen, Scheerhorn and Clariden), reaching the valley of Unterschächen, a health-resort beautifully situated in a stupendous rocky cirque, 3 hours after leaving Altdorf. In the background of the valley the cascade of the *Stäubibach* attracts our attention. The picturesque new road over the **Klausen Pass** leads up the precipices of the Balmwand, along the Glatten and over the Urnerboden, in 7 hours to *Linthtal-Stachelberg*, in Canton

Glarus. Posthaus Pension Urigen above Unterschächen, about halfway, is the stopping place for refreshments. From here it takes about 2 hours to reach the Klausen-Pass-Hotel (1238 m. a. s.). From Lucerne to Altdorf and Unterschächen and back is a very enjoyable day's excursion.

The next station on the St. Gothard Railway, **Erstfeld**, in the valley of the Reuss, is well known to mountaineers as the starting-point for an excursion into the romantic *Erst-*



Entrance to the Maderanertal

feldertal, 9 miles long, with beautiful waterfalls, pastures, fir-woods, lakes, and a grand view of two glaciers,—affording, in short, every kind of scenery that can be looked for in an Alpine valley (Kröntenhut S. A. C. 4 hours).

At Erstfeld the mountain locomotive is attached to the train, which soon reaches **Amsteg**,—famous for its trout,—at the foot of the huge Bristenstock, a striking view of which has just been afforded us.

Here opens on the east side the beautiful **Maderanertal**, traversed by the *Kerstelenbach*, with the magnificent Hüfi Glacier gleaming at its upper extremity. One of the

most charming excursions that Central Switzerland affords leads from Amsteg through a narrow wooded defile into this valley, which abounds in swift-flowing torrents, foaming cascades, green Alpine pastures, and noble forests. In its recesses, 3½ hours from Amsteg, the *Hotel Alpenklub* stands among majestic surroundings in proximity to the Hüfi Glacier, which is easy of access. An excursion from Lucerne to the Maderanertal and back can, if time presses, be made in one day, especially if we ride on horseback from Amsteg to the *Hotel Alpenklub*, but it is decidedly preferable to extend it over two days.

Beyond Amsteg the difficulties with which the St. Gotthard Railway has to contend begin to multiply; the train

crosses the foaming Kerstelenbach by a lofty bridge, tunnels at frequent intervals intercept the view of the valley, and then again we are afforded magnificent vistas of the rugged mountains and their gorges; new tunnels follow, in which the train works its way upwards in a spiral course. Tumultuous mountain-torrents pour their seething waters down the ravines and beneath the bridges, and in the



The Hüfi Glacier In the Maderanertal

midst of the grandest section of the railway we reach **Wassen**, with its church commanding a view of the entire valley.

From Wassen the bridle-path of the *Susten Pass* leads into the wild *Maiental*, encircled by mountains from which descend seventeen glaciers. From Wassen a bridle-path leads



Wassen and Kleine Windgelle

in 1½ hours to the little village of *Maien*, and in 11 hours across the *Susten Pass* (7421 feet) and through the *Gadmental*, amid glorious Alpine scenery, to *Meiringen*.

Beyond Wassen the railway becomes extremely interesting, and displays to us the greatest triumphs of railway engineering in Switzerland. After circling twice round Wassen by means of spiral tunnels, and crossing the *Maienneuss* three times by bridges at different levels, the line crosses the *Göschenenneuss* and brings us to the village of **Göschenen**. The peaceful and pleasant landscape of the hills of *Lucerne* and *Schwyz* have given place to the bleak and rugged scenery of the high Alps, of which vastness and grandeur are the predominating characteristics.

Göschenen, at the northern mouth of the great St. Gotthard Tunnel, is the starting-point for many delightful summer excursions; in naming some of them we may remark that, as they take one day from Göschenen, they may easily be made from Lucerne in two days.

First comes the magnificent tour to the **Göschenenalp**, demanding 3 hours' walking, the fatigues of which are amply



Göschenen and the Damma Glacier

repaid, however, by the scenery of this wild valley, in the background of which glaciers descend on all sides. The valley, which is famous for its crystals, is traversed by the Göschenenreuss, which half-way up forms a kind of cascade; here, too, a view opens of the wildly romantic Voralptal, and further on some copious springs of crystal clearness issue from the mountain close to the path. The Göschenenalp, where accommodation can be found in the newly erected little Dammagletscher Hotel, opposite the

magnificent Damma Glacier, as also of a plainer kind in the old Kaplanei (curate's house), presents a typical picture of the recesses of a secluded Alpine valley.

Far better known than the excursion to the Göschenenalp is that through the **Schöllenen** into the Urserental and to Andermatt on the St. Gothard Road. In its way it is

not less grand than the tour just described. The road leads over the entrance to the St. Gothard Tunnel and — leaving the deserted *Langenbrücke* on our right — across the *Sprengibrücke* into the wild ravine of the Schöllenen, through which the Reuss flows at a rapid pace. The sides of the ravine are formed by precipitous granite rocks devoid of vegetation; as we proceed they approach nearer to each other and become steeper and steeper.



Monument Suwarow

Suddenly, at a bend in the road something attracts our attention. In the lofty wall of rock above the right bank of the river Reuss an immense niche has been excavated containing a monument, in the form of a gigantic Greek cross of St. Gothard granite. It commemorates the famous passage of the Pass of St. Gothard by the Russian army under the famous general Suwarow, in September, 1799. Clambering down the precipitous rocks in the face of a



Gothard Troup in winter-time at Andermatt

destructive fire, the Russians turned the almost impregnable position held by the French at the Urnerloch, and compelled them to retreat. The niche is 92 feet in height, and the arms of the cross are 39 feet in length. The pedestal, hewn out of the living rock, is 26 feet high and 39 feet wide, and bears a Russian inscription to the following effect: "To the brave fellow-combatants of Field-marshal Prince Suvaroff, Count Rimnikski, Prince Italinski".

This monument was unveiled on September 26, 1898.

After passing through a gallery built to protect travellers from the avalanches, the winding road brings us to the Teufelsbrücke (*Devil's Bridge*), thrown boldly across the turbulent river, which here forms a fine waterfall;



Military
winter
exercises

some feet lower are the remains of the old bridge. The scene is truly awe-inspiring, and the absence of every form of vegetation renders it sombre to the extreme. A short



The Devil's Bridge

distance further on, and about an hour's walk from Göschenen, the tunnel (75 yards in length) known as the *Urner Loch*, opens, and on issuing from it the grassy meadows of the pleasant *valley of Urseren* lie before us, embedded

between rocky mountains, and all the more beautiful from the contrast it presents to the desolation of the Schöllenen. This valley is situated at an altitude of nearly 5000 feet above the sea. Soon we reach the famous health-resort of **An-dermatt**. It lies at the junction of three of the most important Alpine highways, and also forms



ANDERMATT AND HOSPENTHAL IN THE VALLEY OF URSEREN

In the valley of Urseren four great highways intersect, and from here the diligence or a private carriage will convey us in any direction. At Andermatt the road over the **Oberalp Pass** branches off to the east, leading through flowery Alpine pastures and along the quiet *Oberalp Lake* (well stocked with trout), and beyond it into the highlands of the Grisons (summit of the pass 7139 feet). Traffic on this road has increased greatly during the last few years



Oberalp Hotel and Lake

since the construction of the St. Gothard fortifications and the Calmot road in connection with them. Near the summit of the pass, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours above Andermatt, stands the commodious *Hotel and Pension Oberalpsee*, commanding a magnificent view of the Furka road and the heights of the Furka Pass, the Muttenhorn, the St. Gothard group, and the St. Anna and Gurschen Glaciers; the hotel also forms a starting-point

for some delightful mountaineering excursions. An excellent carriage-road leads in one hour to the summit of the Calmot, commanding a prospect as far as Coire, and in 2 hours we can reach the source of the Rhine, the Lake of Toma, and the Fellilücke, affording a grand panorama.

From Lucerne to Göschenen, Andermatt and Oberalpsee is a delightful day's excursion.



The Summit of the Furka Pass and the Furka Hotel

Somewhat higher than Andermatt, in a beautiful grassy valley, lies the village of **Hospenthal**, to which its ancient tower, built by the Lombards, imparts quite a romantic aspect. The village, which possesses some pleasant new plantations, is the starting-point for the ascent of the Pizzo Centrale. Here the road forks, one branch leading southward to the summit of the St. Gothard Pass, the other west-

ward over the **Furka**, the loftiest, but one of the Swiss passes practicable for wheeled vehicles. In summer there is a diligence service on the Furka road twice daily in each direction, and it is also much used by private carriages. Crossing the Realper Reuss, with the Spitzliberg rising behind us, we pass the lovely Alpine village of **Realp**, beyond which the road leads in long windings to the Tiefengletscher Inn, $\frac{3}{4}$ hours below the glacier of the same name, and past the Siedelnbach Falls, commanded by the magnificent Siedeln Glacier, to the summit of the Furka Pass (7992 feet) between the peaks of the Mutthorn and Furkahorn. Here stands the Hotel and Pension Furka, and somewhat further on, near the block-houses of the Furka fortifications, the newly-built Hotel Furkablick. From the summit of the Pass we enjoy a superb view of the mountains of the Bernese Oberland, and the St. Gothard group. The new Langsgratstrasse which begins near the hotel affords a grand view of the Bernese Alps, the Grimsel Pass and the Rhone Glacier. The Känzeli, 20 min. distant, commands a magnificent panorama of the Alps of Berne and Valais, and the huge Rhone Glacier lies immediately below us, skirted by the road leading down into Valais. At Gletsch the new road over the Grimsel, a marvel of engineering skill, branches off to Meiringen. (Diligence twice daily during the summer.) The summit of the Furka Pass is the starting-point for quite a number of mountain-tours, for example across Nägelisgrätli to the Grimsel Hospice (5 hours), up the Furkahörner (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours), the Galenstock (5 hours), the Siedeln Glacier, the Mutthorn (3 hours), and to the Göschenenalp (4 hours), &c. An excursion from Lucerne to the Furka and the Rhone Glacier and back occupies not quite two days, and the very delightful circular tour Lucerne-Grimsel-Meiringen-Brünig-Lucerne three days.

The summit of the **St. Gothard Pass** (6866 feet) deserves the attention of all who admire sublime scenery. From Hospen-



THE FURKA ROAD AND THE RHONE GLACIER

thal the road, which pedestrians can abbreviate by numerous short cuts, winds up past cascades of the Reuss and numerous shelter-houses into the upper valley of the St. Gothard; here, in utter solitude, are the sources of the Reuss and Ticino, the little St. Gothard Lakes, and in a lateral valley the Lago Lucendro, at about the height of Mount Pilatus.

A short distance below the summit of the pass stands the *Hotel Monte Prosa*, the headquarters of the mountaineers who climb the surrounding peaks of the St. Gothard, especially the Pizzo Centrale (9849 ft.), the Fibbia (8996 ft.) Monte Prosa (8983 ft.), Pizzo Lucendro (9708 ft.), and Leckihorn (10,014 ft.). Near the hotel are the *Hospice*, where poor travellers are entertained without charge, and the *Mortuary Chapel* in which the remains of those who have perished on the road through snowstorms or avalanches are kept for identification.

The road, following the course of the river Ticino, now descends into the famous *Val Tremola*, which gradually diminishes in width. Shelter-houses are seen here and there along the roadside. Passing the mouth of the Val Bedretto and enjoying a magnificent view of the *Val Tremola* (dangerous, at times, on account of its snow-whirlwinds), we come to the first village in Canton Ticino, *Airolo*, at the southern end of the St. Gothard Tunnel. The passage of the St. Gothard, either on foot or by carriage, occupies about 7 hours from Göschenen,—4 for the ascent and 2 or 3 for the descent.

From Airolo, where Italian is spoken, we return by the St. Gothard Railway to the shores of the Lake of Lucerne, where we still have a number of excursions to make; taking the train back to Brunnen.

Fare Lucerne-Göschenen and back 1st cl. fr. 16.75, 2d cl. fr. 10.95
3d cl. fr. 7.60.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY BRUNNEN-MORSCHACH AXENFELS-AXENSTEIN

As charming as the situation of Brunnen is, so beautiful are the walks it offers. Brunnen, the stately bright and busy landing-place of the Canton of Schwyz is, with its en-



Electric Railway Brunnen-Morschach
Axenfels-Axenstein

virons, a favourite resort of the summer-guests of Lucerne and the visitors of the Lake of the Four Cantons in general. Situated

in the midst of the richest verdure, with public grounds and pretty walks, and consecrated by its souvenirs of the time the first Swiss alliances took place, Brunnen is the very

jewel of the lake, the two upper arms of which may be seen from the near *Guetsch*.

The tours before-mentioned of Gersau-Rigi-Scheidegg, Gersau-Rigi-Hochfluh, Schwyz, Mythen lie at the door of Brunnen. The most interesting walk leads from Brunnen up to the *Wasiwand*, rising above the beginning of the Axenstrasse and hence to the high terrace of the village of Morschach (2155 feet) and the renowned cure-houses of Axenfels and Axenstein.

The recently constructed electric rack- and tooth wheel-railway **Brunnen - Morschach - Axenfels - Axenstein** has its starting-point on the Axenstrasse, near the Mythenstein-tunnel, about 200 meters from the pier of the steam-boats. Immediately behind the station it crosses the steep projection of the Wasiwand by means of a tunnel 1000 feet in length, leading with a continuous gradient through the Wasiwand up to the broad sweep of the carriage-road of Morschach. Below the so-called Känzeli there follows a slope-viaduct. During the trip the train affords the view upon the large basin of Brunnen-Beckenried, afterwards upon the Mythenstein, the Rütli and the Seelisberg, later on the look down into the mountain region of the Lake of Uri, reaching nearly as far as the south-end of the latter, the green waters of which are over-towered by the glacier-embanked peaks of the group of the Uri-Rotstock. The train next arrives at the Palace Hotel Axenfels, the splendid park of which, covering a surface of one kilometer in length, is strewn with glacier stones and erratic blocks. At the cure-house Fronalp the railway leads into the station of Morschach.

Owing to its marvellous and exuberant vegetation, Morschach is the rendez-vous of the painters and a much frequented health-resort-place. Lush green meadows and massive erratic blocks are adorning the handsome terrace from the brim of which sights of the most pleasant parts of the

Lake of the Four Cantons may be obtained. From the village the line, which has a total length of 2,06 km with a gradient of 17 in hundred, runs high above the carriage-road to its ending-point, the Axenstein (2350 feet), where we find a restaurant provided with a recently built terrace that allows of a fine view upon lake and mountains. The trip



Urirotstock
from Axenstein

from Brunnen to Morschach is accomplished in 10, that of Brunnen-Axenstein in 15 minutes. In the immediate neighbourhood of the end-station lies the *Grand Hotel Axenstein*, surrounded by a beautiful wood-land park, through the shades whereof run walks and ways to many a point that preserves in its name the souvenir of a celebrated visitor. On the Axenstein there are also monuments that have been erected in honour of the Swiss naturalists Agassiz, Oswald Heer and B. Studer. Another curiosity to be seen here, is

a "glacier-field" bearing visible traces of the corrosive action exercised by the glaciers of prehistoric time.

Above Morschach stands the *Cure-house Stoos* (4241 feet), which may be reached on a good road in a two hour's walk. The Stoos is a well known Alpine health-resort-place situated upon a lofty but sheltered terrace; its swelling and bloomy meadows are the delight of all travellers. Even from here the prospect of the surrounding mountains is sublime, but the impression they make on the looker-on will still be heightened, if from the Stoos he ascends the summit of the *Fronalpstock* (6296 ft.), which can easily be carried out without a guide in 1½ hours, sign-posts indicating the path to be followed. Traversing mountain pastures, we come to a point of view, that can well challenge comparison with the Rigi or the Grosse Mythen. The panorama includes an uninterrupted chain of snow-capped peaks extending from the Säntis to the Blümlisalp; not less grand, however, is the view of the Lake of Lucerne, the strange configuration of which is laid bare to us, whilst its colour varies at different times of the day in the most charming tints.

THE AXENSTRASSE.

Along the Lake of Uri, from Brunnen to Flüelen, under the rocks of the Fronalpstock, runs the famous *Axenstrasse*, nine miles in length, and commanding lovely views throughout. Built in 1863 and 1864, it was considered, prior to the construction of the Alpine Railways, a triumph of engineering, and though now far surpassed by the St. Gothard Railway, it still retains all its charms as a highly romantic and beautiful roadway. Running at times high above the lake, and in many places cut out of the solid rock, it pierces the

projections of the mountain-side with tunnels, the openings in which afford charming glimpses of the lake and its numerous inlets. The St. Gothard Railway runs now above and now below it. On leaving Brunnen, the Axenstrasse runs first along the Wasifluh, then gently rising and affording an im-



The Axenstrasse

pressive view of the Rütli and the Urirotstock, it leads through woodlands and a tunnel to the hamlet of **Sisikon**, occupying an oasis at the mouth of the Riemenstaldental. Sisikon, three miles from Brunnen, is a delightful little place and summer resort.

Continuing our way at the foot of the high rocky wall we pass through a huge natural gateway and reach the *Hotel and Pension Tellsplatte*. From here an easy path leads down through the trees in a few minutes to the Tell's Chapel (see under "Lake of Lucerne"). Between Tellsplatte and Flüelen the road along the base of the Axenfluh reaches the maximum of picturesqueness. The rocky openings of the Axeneck tunnel afford a delightful view of the deep-blue lake and across it to Bauen and Isleten. The road then ascends



Bürglen

gently towards Flüelen, with a fine view of the valley of Uri in front of us. At Flüelen a tram car takes us in 10 minutes to Altdorf, with the famous William Tell monument. From here we reach by a 30 minutes' walk the village of **Bürglen**, the birthplace of Tell and a famous summer resort.

SEELISBERG.

The Seelisberg is the mountain opposite Brunnen, projecting into the lake and separating the basin of Gersau from the Lake of Uri. Its highest point is the *Seelisberger-Kulm* or *Niederbauen* (6315 feet). On an open terrace of the mountain, over the Lake of Lucerne, lie the little hamlet of *Seelisberg* and the *Kurhaus Sonnenberg*, one of the most famous of the health-resorts on this lovely lake.

From the left bank of the lake there are three paths leading up to Seelisberg and Sonnenberg: (1) A new and excellent carriage-road from *Beckenried*, leading through beautiful shady meadow-lands and past the pretty waterfalls of the *Riesleten*. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hour we reach the hydropathic establishment of **Schöneegg**, with beautiful wooded grounds and interesting



VIEW FROM SEELISBERG

gorges; in another $\frac{1}{4}$ hour we come to the mountain village and health-resort of **Emmetten**, and through a grassy valley, where the cascade of the Blattibach attracts our attention, we reach (in an hour) a fir-wood; traversing this, the road, which commands a view of the little *Lake of Seelisberg* beneath us on the right, ascends to the health-resort in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. (2) Another and shorter carriage-road, and a still shorter foot-path, leading past the Hotel Bellevue, with its lovely terrace, where the glorious view is unfolded to us in its full extent, ascend from the steamboat-pier at *Treib* in numerous zigzags to Seelisberg in one hour. (3) There is a good, shady and romantic path leading up the rocks from the *Rütli*.

The little village of **Seelisberg** lies at an altitude of 2628 feet above the sea; somewhat higher is the chapel of *Maria Sonnenberg*, a place of pilgrimage much in favour with dwellers in the surrounding district; and 2794 feet above the sea, a quarter of an hour's walk above the village, situated almost on the brink of a precipice, but sheltered from the cold winds, stands the *Hotel and Kurhaus of Sonnenberg*, with magnificent gardens and shady grounds. The position is one of the finest in the world, the view from the terrace, projecting at a great height above the Lake of Lucerne, being superb. Immediately below us we have the meadow of *Rütli* and the dark green waters of the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the further shore of which, behind Brunnen, the vale of Schwyz opens, with the *Mythen* in the background, the *Rigi* on the left, on the right the *Fronalpstock* and the terrace of *Morschach* with its hotels, while the *Axenstrasse* and the *St. Gothard Railway* is seen skirt-ing the rocky shores of the lake from Brunnen to Flüelen; *Tell's Chapel*, Flüelen and the valley of the *Reuss* are also within view.

In the vicinity of Seelisberg and Sonnenberg there are numerous fine points of view, such as the *Schwendifluh*, rising

above the Kurhaus, the *Castle of Beroldingen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour distant (accessible also by a longer path leading to the precipices of the Teufelsmünster, falling off perpendicularly to the lake) the *Eck* and the *Känzeli*, all commanding magnificent views of the Alps of Canton Uri. The *Seelisberger Kulm* can be ascended by practised mountaineers in 3 hours; the excursion is an enjoyable one, and a day may well be devoted to it, but a guide should be taken. The view is equal to that from the Fronalpstock or the Grosse Mythen. There is also the very romantic mountain-path from *Seelisberg to Bauen*; constantly commanding a view of the Lake of Uri and the valley of the Reuss, it leads through luxuriant forests and meadows down to the lake. From Bauen a delightful excursion can be made by boat to *Tell's Chapel* on the opposite shore, or to *Isleten* and the mouth of the *Isenthal*. This secluded Alpine valley is reached from Isleten by a new carriage road, leading in one hour to Isleten, a little hamlet and the starting-point for the ascent of the *Urirotstock* (9632 feet), the summit of which is reached in 6 or 7 hours, after passing the night in the chalets of the *Hangbaumalp*. The panorama from this mountain is among the grandest that the Alps afford, and the view of the Lake of the Four Cantons, lying far below in a deep fissure of the rocks, is a surprise that can never be forgotten.

Fare Lucerne-Treib and back 1st cl. fr. 4.—, 2d cl. fr. 2.50.

THE BÜRGENSTOCK.

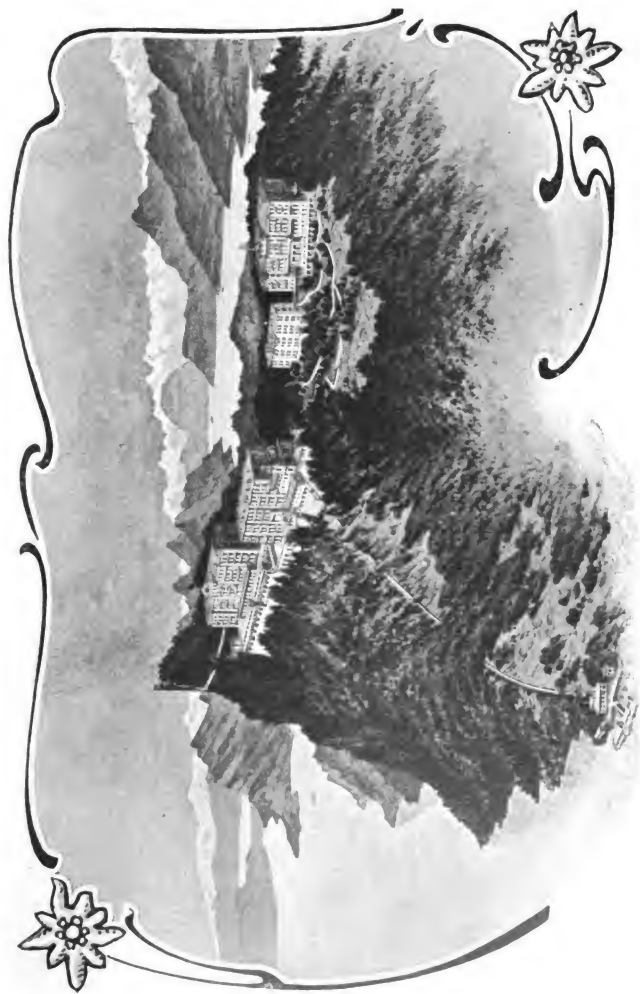
What the Axenstein and Seelisberg are for the upper parts of Lake Lucerne, the Bürgenstock is for the lower parts. From the Seebrücke at Lucerne this mountain is seen

to extend along the Lake of Alpnach and the basin of Vitznau, towards which latter it falls off precipitously. It can be reached in 20 minutes by taking one of the Alpnach steamers as far as *Kehrsiten*. At Kehrsiten we can take the interesting electric cable railway which leads through meadows, woods, and cuttings in the rocks to the crest of the Bürgenstock, 2880 feet above the sea-level, 1476 feet above the lake; the mean gradient is 45 in 100, and the time required for the ascent 15 minutes. The terraces of the various establishments of this climatic health-resort, which stands in a magnificent park, afford a superb prospect of the Kreuztrichter (as that portion of the Lake of Lucerne is called which lies immediately before us), as well as of the shores of the lake and the city of Lucerne, and of the Alps of Berne, Unterwalden, Uri, and Glarus in the south.

Instead of taking the train at Kehrsiten we can go as far as Stansstad by the steamer and drive from there in one hour along a fine new road up to Bürgenstock. This carriage-road, commanding a fine view of the Lake of Alpnach, leads up through beautiful beech woods and meadows to the heights of the Bürgenstock. The Hotel Bürgenstock can be reached from Stansstad in 1 1/2 hours on foot or by carriage.

A delightful level path leads in 1/2 hour from the glade in which the cable railway terminates, past benches and the Trogen farmhouse, to the *Hotel Honegg*, which affords a lovely view of the lake basin of Buochs and Beckenried and the mountains enclosing them. From here the road leads in one hour down to Buochs; a shorter footpath also leads from the Hotel by Trogen and the Egg to Buochs.

Another path leads in 3/4 hour along the mountain ridge, through woods and patches of bracken, to the **Hammet-schwand** (3720 feet), the loftiest point of the Bürgenstock, where we obtain one of the finest views of the Lake of the Four Cantons. In the west the horizon is bounded by the



THE BÜRGENSTOCK

Jura chain, in the north we have the Rigi, in the east the mountains of Glarus and Uri, in the south the Buöchserhorn, the valley of Engelberg, and the Alps of Unterwalden, and in the south-west the rugged Pilatus, while beyond the Brünig rise the snowy crests of the giants of the Bernese Oberland. — *Lucerne-Bürgenstock and back 2d cl. fr. 4.—, 3d cl. fr. 3.—.*

THE FELSENWEG or ROCK-PATH on the BÜRGENSTOCK.

One of the great attractions of the Bürgenstock is the path known as the Felsenweg or Axenweg, cut in 1903 in the precipitous northern side of the mountain. There is a lift to convey tourists from the end of the path to the Hammetschwand.

This romantic path begins at a point three minutes' walk from the Bürgenstock Railway Station, eastwards, turning off to the left at the Pension Helvetia from the road to *Trogen, Honegg* and *Buochs*, at the same place as the road to the Hammetschwand; but while the latter ascends the ridge at a steep incline, our path rises almost, imperceptibly, in a twofold bend, on the lake side of the mountain, until we find ourselves below the highest point of the Hammetschwand, 3182 feet above the sea-level.

This woodland and rockpath is about six feet wide and a mile and a quarter long, and in its entire length it is provided with a strong iron ballustrade. It affords numerous glimpses of the lake and mountains and especially at the "*Känzeli*", on a rocky headland projecting into the lake, where the mountain makes a bend eastwards towards the Untere Nase. Here, almost at the end of our walk, we are rewarded with a view which may challenge comparison with any that the Lake of Lucerne affords.

Its chief features are the views of the lake 1800 feet below us, with the steamboats traversing the "Kreuztrichter", the grassy heights of the Rigi rising opposite to us, the level country round the lake to the north, and "Lucerne beneath our feet" — the whole forming a scene which cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the spectator.

Fifty paces further on, at the present termination of the path, which is hereafter to be continued till it leads all round the mountain, an electric lift conveys the visitor to the *Känzeli* on the *Hammetschwand*, 540 feet higher (see below under "Bürgenstock"). From here we can return by the lift and the *Felsenweg*, or by the *Hammetschwand* path to the hotels and the *Bürgenstock* station (30 min.).

THE STANSERHORN.

The majestic mountains surrounding the Lake of the Four Cantons include, besides the Rigi and Pilatus, the beautiful pyramid of the **Stanserhorn**, which rises, clothed to its summit with forests and pastures, between the vale of Engelberg and the little state of Obwalden. This mountain has long been a favourite with tourists, but its fame has increased considerably since it has been rendered easy of access through the opening, in 1893, of a cable railway connecting the summit with the little town of Stans.

From Stansstad, which is reached by steamboat from Lucerne in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, an electric railway leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour to Stans, from which place a **cable railway**, worked by electric motors supplied from a turbine station near Buochs, conveys us to the top of the mountain (6233 feet above the sea) in

$\frac{3}{4}$ hour, by a line of rails a little over two miles in length with a gradient of 39 in 100. The summit of the Stanserhorn can thus be reached from Lucerne in two hours.

From the station at the entrance to the village of Stans, the railway, which ascends to a height of 4586 feet above its starting-point, and is divided into three sections of about



Stans and the Stanserhorn Railway

equal length, leads through luxuriant meadows to **Kälti**, where we change carriages. It next passes through a cutting and a wild ravine, and then crosses a torrent by a stone bridge, beyond which another cutting brings us to **Blumalp** station (3973 feet), which derives its name from the beautiful flowery pastures among which it lies. From here we obtain a bird's-eye view of Stans, which lies almost vertically beneath us, shining like a heap of white pebbles in the green valley, and of the bluish-green Lake of Alpach, glistening

between the wavy outlines of its banks, while somewhat more distant is the city Lucerne, fringed by its ancient towers, and beyond it the hilly country of north-eastern Switzerland, dotted with white villages. Continuing the ascent, our line makes a wide sweep through a tunnel and across a massive viaduct, affording surprising glimpses of scenery, on both sides and finally we reach the terminal station, **Stanserhorn**, and step out upon the spacious terrace of the **Hotel**



Wallenstöcke from the terrace of the Stanserhorn.

Stanserhorn, at a height of 6070 ft., commanding an extensive panorama of the Alps.

From the hotel an easy path brings us in five minutes to the gently sloping summit, which commands an unimpeded view in every direction. Owing to its peculiarly favourable situation, the Stanserhorn affords a remarkably fine view; the effect varies, of course, with the weather and the position of the sun, but is particularly impressive at sunrise and sun-

set. The many-branched Lake of Lucerne lies at our feet, embedded among the mountains that surround it, here bathed in deep shadow, yonder gleaming in the sunlight that plays upon its rippling surface; beyond the lake, in the north, is the picturesque hill-country, with the Lakes of Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwil, and Zug, dotting it like fragments of a mirror, and in the distance the long lines of the Jura bound the northern horizon. At the foot of the mountain lie the



Titlis from the Stanserhorn.

villages of Stans, Stansstad, and Buochs, among their fertile meadows, while in the midst of the Alpine pastures, from which come the pleasant tinkling of the cow-bells and the joyous cries of the herdsmen, stands the mountain village of Wisiberg, with its little white church and brown timber cottages. Projecting into the lake like a rocky peninsula is the Bürgenstock, on the opposite side the beautiful valley of Obwalden, and beyond it the majestic mountains of the Bernese Oberland from Finsteraarhorn to the Wildhorn, here seen grouped to the best advantage and glittering in all their

snowy splendour. In the south, close at hand, the rocky, ravine-like valley of Engelberg is dominated by the magnificent Titlis, forming, with its snowy mantle, a superb pendant to the gloomy majesty of Mount Pilatus, rising in front of the Entlebuch Mountains. And behind the Titlis rank upon rank of snow-capped peaks, from the Sântis to the Bernese Alps, overpowering the spectator by their grandeur and sublimity.

From the summit of the Stanserhorn we can descend in a few minutes by a good path to the **Adlerfluh**, which affords a startling view into the depths below us, and from here we can return by a level path leading round the south side of the mountain to the hotel. This walk will afford us a good opportunity of making ourselves acquainted with the remarkably rich flora of the mountain.

Rigi, Pilatus, Stanserhorn,—which of these mountains commands the finest prospect? The question is a difficult one to decide, and we must leave it to the tourist to award the palm to the one he prefers. — *Fare Lucerne-Stanserhorn and back 1st cl. fr. 13.10, 2d cl. fr. 11.45.*

ENGELBERG.

And now for a trip to the lovely little Canton of Unterwalden and the famous Engelberg. Again taking the steamer to **Stansstad**, we reach Engelberg by the new electric railway in 1 hour 40 minutes—unless we prefer to make the distance on foot in 4 hours, or to take a private carriage (3 hours).



Stansstad.

The first station after Stansstad is **Stans**, the capital of Nidwalden, which occupies a delightful situation at the foot of the Stanserhorn. As the birth-place of the famous patriot Arnold Winkelried, whose heroic death at Sempach enabled his countrymen to gain a brilliant victory over the Austrians, Stans boasts two objects of general interest, namely a marble *fountain* adorned with the oldest

existing statue of Winkelried, and the beautiful *monument* to the hero, by Schlöth, erected near the church. In the Rathaus and Arsenal are preserved a number of mementos of the Swiss wars of independence, Winkelried's coat of mail in the arsenal being perhaps the most noteworthy.



Winkelried Monument, Stans.

The cable railway to the summit of the Stanserhorn (6233 feet) is described in the preceding chapter.

The Buochserhorn on the left and the Stanserhorn on the right guard the valley of Engelberg, which the road now enters, and enjoying a fine view of the Walenstöcke and Titlis, rising in the background of the valley,

we pass through *Oberdorf* to *Oberbüren*.

Between Oberdorf and Oberbüren a road branches off to the left to *Büren* and *Niederrickenbach*. The health-resort of the latter name is visible from the road to Engelberg, situated amid pleasant mountain scenery between Engelberg and the Lake of Lucerne. *Niederrickenbach* lies at an elevation of 3828 feet above the sea, and can be reached in 1 ¹/₂ hours.

In five minutes more we reach *Dallenwil*. This village is also the starting-point for a charming tour, namely over the mountain-pass leading past the pretty hamlet of Wisiberg and across the *Grossächerli* to Kerns or Stans.

The next station on the road to Engelberg is the pretty village of **Wolfenschiessen**, a favourite summer resort on the mountain-side, above it a chapel stands near the place where Baumgarten killed the bailiff of Wolfenschiessen, as narrated in Schiller's drama. Somewhat higher up the valley, which gradually contracts, we come to **Grafenort**, consisting only of a chapel, an inn, and a house belonging to the convent of Engelberg. The scenery becomes more and more picturesque, and after passing through a beautiful wood we reach the heights, where a prospect opens of the Titlis, the Spannörter and the romantic valley, well watered and surrounded by snow-capped mountains, with the village of



Electric Railway Stansstad-Engelberg.

Engelberg at its further end. We soon reach the health-resort, famous for its pure air and its bracing climate, and commanding a wonderful panorama of the mountains. The magnificent phenomenon known as the "alpine glow" is observed here with great frequency and in remarkable splendour.



ENGELBERG

Engelberg enjoys a mild and equable climate, and possesses beautiful promenades and woodland walks, kept in good repair by the indefatigable *Kurrverein*. The Convent of Engelberg is well worth inspecting; its library consists of a number of rare old books and manuscripts dating back to the eleventh century. In the church there are some excellent paintings by Wyrsh, Deschwanden, G. Kaiser, and Spiegler. There is also a pretty Protestant church in which English services are held regularly. The village contains plenty of excellent hotels, and experienced guides are obtainable, Engelberg being a well-known starting-point for mountain ascents.

First among them comes the ascent of the **Titlis** (10,626 feet), which, although it requires 7 hour's hard walking up to the dazzling snowy crest of the mountain, is unattended by danger; practised mountaineers have even ascended the mountain without guides. A start is generally made late in the afternoon, climbing the *Pfaffenwand* in the evening, passing the night on the *Trübseecalp*, in the small inn or in the chalets, and completing the ascent in the early hours of the morning. The spotless snowy summit commands a panorama extending from the *Säntis* to the *Matterhorn*, and from *Monte Rosa* to the *Vosges* and *Black Forest*, thus embracing the *Swiss Alps*, the north of *Switzerland*, and part of *South Germany*.

Among the mountain-passes which can be conveniently crossed from Engelberg, the *Jochpass* (7244 feet), leading across the beautiful *Engstlenalp* and through the *Gental* to the *Haslital*, is the favourite. The tour from Engelberg to *Meiringen* occupies 10 or 11 hours. The **Surenepass** (7562 feet), leading in 8½ hours from Engelberg to *Altdorf*, is crossed less frequently.

EXCURSIONS ON THE BRÜNIG RAILWAY.

A line vying with the St. Gothard in its importance to tourists is that over the Brünig, connecting Lucerne with Interlaken. In describing the short excursions from Lucerne we travelled on this line as far as Alpnachstad, where it enters the beautiful *Canton of Obwalden* and the fertile valley lying between Lake Lucerne and the Brünig Pass.

After passing *Alpnach-Dorf* station we reach **Kerns-Kügiswil**, the starting-place of the diligences and other vehicles conveying visitors to the health-resorts of *Kerns*, *Flüeli*, and the *Melchtal*. Kerns itself (20 minutes) is one of the most thriving villages in Switzerland; it is situated on a fertile plateau 1870 feet above the sea, in the midst of beautiful meadows studded with fruit-trees, and of fragrant fir-woods. A new and convenient road leads from here in 45 minutes, over a bridge 318 feet in height (the highest in Switzerland), across the romantic *Melchaa Ravine*, to the Flüeli, with the beautifully situated new Kurhaus of Nünalphen. The picturesque district of the Flüeli, with its chapel and its vine-covered parsonage, was formerly the home of the hermit Nicholas von der Flüe, who composed the disputes of the Swiss Confederates after the Burgundian Wars, and is venerated as a saint in the central cantons. Following the course of the road as it penetrates deeper into the romantic valley, we come to the *Ranft*, a deep gorge, where, by the side of a chapel, stands the little wooden cell in which the holy Nicholas lived for close upon twenty years. An extremely interesting path leads in one hour through woods and Alpine pastures to the mountain hamlet and health-resort of **Melchtal**. This place can also be reached from Kerns, along a good carriage-road, by diligence in 1 1/2 hours or on foot in

2 hours. Driving over St. Niklausen along the foaming Melchaa we catch beautiful glimpses of the valley of Ob-



walden and its background. From Melchthal there are two mountain passes, the Storegg and Juchli Pass, leading to the well-known valley of Engelberg. More frequented than these is the Alpine path leading in 3 hours across the fertile foot-hills of Kerns, and past the lake known as the *Melchsee* to the *Frutt*, a delightful summer resort embosomed in the mountains, and famous for the variety and beauty of its Alpine flora. In

2 hours we reach the *Engstlenalp*, lying on the pass between Engelberg and the Bernese Oberland, and in another $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours we can cross the *Joch Pass* to Engelberg.

Next after *Kägiswil* station we reach the little town of **Sarnen**, where the *Landsgemeinde* or Popular Assembly of Obwalden meets on the last Sunday in April. It is situated on the pretty *Lake of Sarnen*, fringed with walnut and maple



Brünig Railway
near Lungern

trees, and lies at the foot of the historic Landenberg. In the Council House is exhibited a relief map of the Lake of Lucerne and its environs, by X. Imfeld. Magnificent view from the *Römersberg* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour), and from the *Stalden* (1 hour). In two hours we can reach the mineral bath *Schwendi-Kaltbad*.

From Sarnen a delightful excursion can also be made across the *Melchaa*, which here bursts out of a wooded valley, to Kerns ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour), along the beautiful shore of the lake to *Wylerbäd*, and good roads also lead from *Sachseln*, the next station on the Brünig Railway, to *Flüeli* and *Ranft*,

Sachseln is a favourite summer resort with a fine church with 22 marble pillars, old paintings, and relics of Nicholas von der Flüe.

After the Brünig Railway has passed the lovely Lake of Sarnen it reaches at **Giswil** the end of the level part of the valley, and then ascends through beautiful woodlands, in which we obtain charming vistas of the district we have just passed through, to the pretty valley of **Lungern**, some 650 feet higher; skirting the little Lake of Lungern, a second ascent brings us to the summit of the Brünig (3395 feet), which affords a prospect of the Bernese Alps.

The summit of the **Brünig**, with its **Hotel and Kurhaus**, is well worth visiting on its own account, but it is also the starting-point for a variety of interesting excursions,—for instance, the ascent of the *Wilerhorn* or *Hochstollen*. We can also strongly recommend the picturesque mountain pathway leading from the heights of the Brünig through the hamlet of *Hohfluh* and Goldern to the *Alpbach*, the torrent descending to Meiringen in four tremendous leaps through a dark rocky gorge. If, instead of making this excursion, we take the train down to Meiringen, we shall have plenty of time, even if we wish to return to Lucerne the same day, for a visit of the *Gorge of the Aare*, or the celebrated *Reichenbachfall*.

The tour Lucerne-Brünig-Meiringen-Grimselroad Rhone Glacier-Furka-Göschenen-St. Gothard Railway-Lucerne, or in the reverse direction, is one of the most popular in Switzerland. It occupies three days.

THE ENTLEBUCH.

If it were not that the Lake of the Four Cantons, the Rigi, and Pilatus are in the immediate vicinity of Lucerne, so that their fame quite overshadows that of other picturesque places in the neighbourhood of the city, we should hear much more of the valley of Entlebuch, with its beautiful woods and mountain-pastures. It is traversed by the rail-

way to Langnau and Berne. We mentioned it above, in describing the shorter excursions from Lucerne, when we spoke of *Malters* as the nearest station to the romantic *Eigental* (see p. 37); but it is advisable to continue our railway journey beyond *Malters*, for not only the district through which we pass, but the railway itself, with its skillfully constructed embankments and bridges, is extremely interesting. At *Wolhusen* station the **Entlebuch** proper begins.

At the next station, the village of **Entlebuch**, we can choose between two grand excursions. One of them leads to the **Kurhaus Schimberg** (4675 feet) 3 hours to the east of Entlebuch, with the *Schimbergerhöhe* above it, reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour more and rewarding us for the ascent with a very fine panorama. The other leads to the summit of the **Napf** (4619 feet), which can be ascended from Entlebuch in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The prospect it commands, from the *Säntis* to the *Moléson*, has gained it the name of the *Rigi* of the *Emmental*, and as an hotel stands on the summit, the *Napf* is much frequented by excursionists. In returning, a halt may be made at the **Kurhaus of Menzberg**.

The next station is the handsome village of **Schüpfheim**, remarkable for its fine cottages, and the chief place in the valley of Entlebuch. While the main valley extends further to *Escholz matt*, at Schüpfheim the romantic Alpine glen of *Flühli* branches off towards the south, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours we reach the little mountain village of the same name, situated in a sheltered combe at an altitude of 2930 feet above the sea. For several years past *Flühli* has been a popular climatic health-resort, and it is also the starting-point for a series of beautiful mountaineering excursions. The most interesting of these leads through the further part of the valley, the pleasant, grassy *Sörenberg*, a little mountain resort to the **Brienzer Rothorn** (7713 ft.), where the traveller will find a railway to *Brien*z.

THE SEETAL RAILWAY.

The "Lake Valley" railway affords an opportunity for excursions into the Swiss hill country, the pleasant, fertile, and prosperous *Seetal*, which derives its name from the pretty lakes of *Baldegg* and *Hallwil*. Branching off from the main line to Basle near *Emmenbrücke* station, and passing the old convent of *Rathausen*, on the *Reuss*, the railway leads



Panorama of the Alps from Gelfingen, Lake of Baldegg.

through *Eschenbach* and *Ballwil* to the trim and pleasantly situated village of **Hochdorf**. The *Hohenrain* (2014 feet), a much frequented point of view, can be ascended from here in half an hour. The castle, an ancient stronghold of the Knights of St. John, is now the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. In another hour and a half we reach the health-resort of *Horben*, commanding a fine view; on the way we pass the picturesque ruins of *Hünegg*. An excursion on the west side, towards

Römerswil, is no less interesting, particularly from Eschenbach through Klöpfen and Sonnenfels to Rothenburg. The next stations are *Baldegg* and *Gelfingen*, situated on the pretty little Lake of Baldegg, beyond which lies the Castle of Heidegg. We now quickly reach Hitzkirch-Richensee station and the large and trim village of *Hitzkirch*, with its prebend, built by the Teutonic Order, lying pleasantly at the foot of the elongated Lindenberg.

Then follow Ermensee, Mosen and the handsome and flourishing *Beinwil*, high above the shores of the Lake of Hallwil. From Beinwil a branch of the Seetal Railway leads to the large, neat, and populous villages of *Reinach* and *Menziken*, as well as to the village of *Münster* with its venerable old convent of Beromünster and its "Schloss," in which the first Swiss printing-press was erected. From Beinwil a good path leads in three-



Castle of Hallwil

quarters of an hour to the **Homberg**, the summit of which commands not only a fine view of the Seetal but also a magnificent panorama of the Alps.

A prospect not inferior in beauty is afforded by the *Eichberg*, which may be reached in 1¼ hours by the road leading past *Hallwil Castle*, and we can descend either to Beinwil or by a somewhat longer road to the town of

Lenzburg. Homberg and Eichberg are favourite resorts not only of the inhabitants of the district but also of visitors from Lucerne.

Passing the pretty little town of **Lenzburg**, with its romantically situated castle, of ancient date but still in good preservation, the railway leads to Wildegge, where it connects with the Zürich and Berne line. An interesting excursion may be made by steamer or rowing-boat across the lake to the old castle of Hallwil or to the health-resort of *Brestenberg*.

ZUG, ITS LAKE AND ENVIRONS.

Last, though not least attractive among the excursions from Lucerne, comes a trip to the neighbouring town of **Zug**, which may be reached either by rail via Rothkreuz and Cham, or by steamboat via Küssnacht and Immensee. The pleasant situation of Zug, on its blue lake, in full view of the Rigi and Pilatus, no less than the neat and trim appearance of the town, renders it deserving of a visit. In spite of modern improvements, Zug still retains, thanks to the numerous towers of its ancient fortifications, the antique appearance which has led to its being designated the Nuremberg of Switzerland.

Among the sights of the cheerful little town we may give the first place to the ancient *Rathaus*, a massive building containing the *Historical and Antiquarian Museum*. In the church of *St. Oswald* the paintings by Deschwanden in the choir, and the old and valuable ecclesiastical vestments and altar plate, are worthy of notice, as are also the altar-pieces in the *Capuchin Church*, while the large collection of weapons and flags in the *Arsenal* testifies to the warlike prowess of the men of Zug in the olden time.

In the immediate environs of the town numerous modern villas and pretty country-houses have sprung up, and beautiful walks may be taken in every direction. For instance, there are the carefully kept paths leading to the neighbouring points of view known as the *Guggi* and *Bohlgütsch*.

In the romantic wooded glen of the Lorzentobel (1 hour by footpath through Talacker, carriage road to Baar) is the entrance to the very interesting stalactite cavern known as St. Martin's Grotto, one of the most remarkable formations of the kind in Switzerland. Not far off are the municipal electric works.

The heights of the long ridge called the **Zugerberg** offer the chief attraction to the traveller. The excellent road to the summit leads through grassy meadows and cool woods traversed by plashing torrents, and affords from time to time pleasing vistas of the lake below us. In 20 minutes we pass the Pension *Guggital*, and come in the course of an hour to the health-resorts of **Felsenegg** and **Schönfels**, connected with each other by shady grounds, and commanding a view of the country between the Alps and Jura, with its lakes and villages. The neighbouring elevation of the *Hochwacht* affords a view to the south, including the peaceful vale of Aegeri with its lake, and the majestic range of the Alps beyond. From here we may continue our excursion to the summit of the **Rossberg**, 2½ hours distant (hotel) which commands a panorama vying in grandeur with that from the Rigi; or we can descend by a circuitous path to the climatic health-resort of **Unterägeri**, or by way of Allenwinden to the hydropathic establishment of **Schönbrunn**, and thence return to Zug. Near Schönbrunn rises the *Gubel*, a favourite point of view, and half an hour's walk from it lies the village of *Menzingen* with a large girls' school. Other points of interest in the vicinity of Zug are the large industrial village of **Baar**, with its church upwards of a thousand years old,

and **Cham** with the extensive works of the well-known *Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company*.

A charming excursion may be made across the **Lake of Zug** by steamboat, past Oberwil, Walchwil, and the promontory of Buonas with its two castles, to Immensee, whence a walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour brings us through the famous **Hohle Gasse** to Küssnacht on the Lake of Lucerne, where we can take the steamboat to that city. A new railway line runs along the beautiful south-eastern bank of the lake to **Walchwil**, a favourite summer resort, and through orchards and groves of chestnut-trees to the villages of **Arth** and **Goldau**, where the St. Gothard Railway affords communication with Lucerne.

SÜDOSTBAHN.

(SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.)

In conclusion we have to describe a “tourist railway line” in the strictest sense of the term—one of those, which are so numerous in the vicinity of the Lake of the Four Cantons, namely the South Eastern Railway of Switzerland, connecting the tourist centres of the Lake of Lucerne with **Einsiedeln**, the famous place of pilgrimage, and the **Lake of Zurich**.

The South Eastern Railway branches off from the St. Gothard Railway at Goldau station (see p. 74) and ascends through the romantic scenery of the landslip of Goldau to Steinerberg, where a fine view of the valley of Schwyz opens, increasing in grandeur every moment till it embraces the precipices and glaciers of the Urirothstock.

Beneath the forests of the Rigi lies the placid Lake of Lowerz, in the midst of which rises the little Island of

Schwanau, famous in legend; the St. Gothard Railway intersects the green valley, in which, half hidden among its orchards, lies Steinen, the birthplace of the patriot Werner Stauffacher. We can also follow with our eye the track of the Arth-Rigi Railway from the débris-strewn fields of Goldau to the Kräbelwand, where it enters the romantic wooded ravine through which it ascends to Rigi-Klösterli.

We have a fine view, too, of the different summits of the Rigi, but on reaching **Sattel Station** the prospect becomes more restricted. Sattel is the starting-point for various interesting excursions; the famous battle-field of Morgarten is only 20 minutes' walk from here, and in half an hour we reach the beautiful Lake of Aegeri, remote from all the tumult of the world. In a hollow bounded by grassy slopes lie the villages of **Ober-** and **Unter-Aegeri**, from which a road leads down to Zug through the romantic valley of the Lorze. From Sattel to Zug is a walk of 3 hours.

A delightful walk may also be taken from Sattel by Adelboden to Schwyz (1½ hours) with the panorama described above; from Sattel, too, we may make the very interesting ascent to the **Wildspitz** (4855 feet, 1½ hours) with an inn near the top, while a walk of 1½ hours further on brings us to the **Gnippen**, commanding a striking view of the landslip of Goldau. At Sattel the railway enters the picturesque ravine of Steinenau, and leads to **Rothenthurm** station. The village, which possesses a handsome new church, derives its name from an ancient tower, doubtless erected for purposes of defence; in the year 1798 it witnessed the victory of the Swiss over a French army outnumbering them by ten to one. Traversing a stretch of treeless fields and peat-moors with a view of the Hohe Rhone and the sanatorium of Gotschalkenberg, we reach **Biberbrücke** Junction. The line bearing to the left descends through the ravine of the Sihl (affording us meanwhile a superb view of northern and eastern Switzerland) down to Richtersweil and Wädensweil

on the Lake of Zurich, the other line branches off to Pfäffikon, crosses the Lake by a dam more than half a mile in length, and reaches the pleasant little town of **Rapperswil**, which, with its ancient and venerable castle, looks invitingly across the lake. The castle contains the large historical and



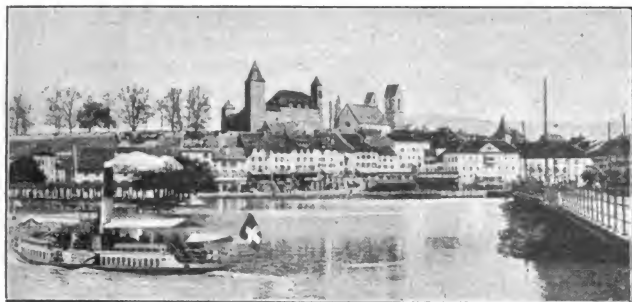
Einsiedeln

art collections of the **Polish National Museum**. On the castle mount is a beautiful promenade, the Lindenhof with its ancient lime-trees, and magnificent points of view. In the town itself the Council-house, dating from the fifteenth century, with its Gothic wood-carvings, is worth a visit.

The railway connects here with the Zurich-Coire and Arlberg lines, as well as with the steamboats on the Lake

of Zurich. From Biberbrücke Junction the train conveys us in a few minutes to the famous pilgrimage-place of **Einsiedeln**, visited year after year by 150,000 pilgrims from every part of Europe.

Einsiedeln lies on a lofty plateau, surrounded by dusky woods, and forming, from a geological and botanical point of view, one of the most remarkable districts of Switzerland. The chief object of interest at Einsiedeln is the **Benedictine Abbey**, founded in the 10th century and richly adorned with gold and silver ornaments as well as with pictures and



Rapperswil

statuary. The convent possesses a famous collection of manuscripts and ancient books. At various times it has suffered from conflagrations, and the present structure dates only from the last century. In an open space in front of the convent stands a pavilion of black marble, with a statue of the Holy Virgin and a drinking fountain with 14 spouts ; in the surrounding arcades there are bazaars with devotional objects of all kinds. The church, with its two slender towers and lofty choir, is richly adorned with fresco paintings and gilding, and contains a chapel of black marble in which is displayed the famous image of the Holy Virgin, covered with gold

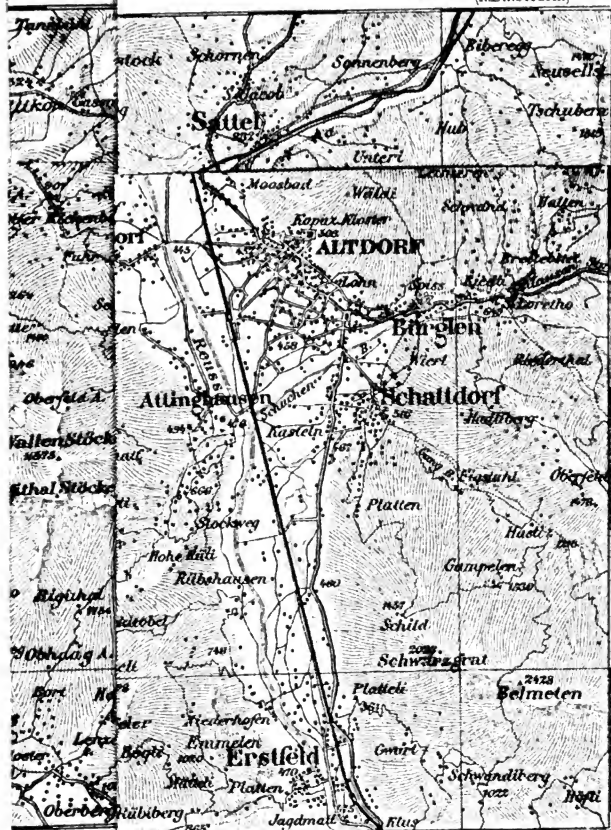
and precious stones, and forming the chief object of the pilgrims' veneration. The Abbey contains many other interesting objects, for instance the music room with its portraits of the numerous sovereigns who have conferred benefits upon the monastery and the library. It maintains a well attended college, and numbers among its 80 priests savants of European celebrity. The monks devote considerable attention to agriculture, in which they are extremely skilful. The village of Einsiedeln itself consists for the most part of inns and lodging-houses for the pilgrims, and of shops in which crucifixes, rosaries, and similar objects are offered for sale; it also contains the largest Catholic ecclesiastical printing works in the world. On high festivals especially the pilgrims assemble here in great numbers, and the scene almost defies description. The lover of nature, too, will find plenty to interest him in hill-encircled Einsiedeln. The twin peaks of the Mythen are seen to great advantage from here; indeed, a visit to Einsiedeln may well be combined with the ascent of the Grosse Mythen, descending direct to Schwyz.

We have now *glanced* at Lucerne and its excursions, but nothing more. The various tours described above can be combined in scores of ways which it is needless to particularize. Where picturesque scenery is as abundant as it is in the neighbourhood of Lucerne, it matters little which direction we take, if we but keep our eyes open to the beauties that surround us.



WAL

26° 20' (n. Einsiedeln)



(Klausenpass)

46° 50'

(Gotthard, Mailand) 26° 20'

E. Wagner, Kartographie Zurich.

pfsc



TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

I. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF LUCERNE.

(At the southern tower of the cathedral.)

Latitude	47° 3' 21"
Longitude north from Greenwich	8° 18' 56"
Difference of time as compared with the meridian of Greenwich	+0h 33m 15.7
Difference as compared with the mean European time	-0h 26m 44.3

2. ELEVATION ABOVE THE SEA.

Mean height of the surface of the Lake . . .	1433 ft.
Highest level of the Lake after 1846 and pre- vious to the construction of the Reuss barrage	1439 ft.
Height of the Meteorological Station on the Musegg	1489 ft.

3. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

(according to observations made at the Meteorological Station at Lucerne in the years 1881—90; rainfall for the years 1861—92).

Mean height of barometer, reduced to 0° C. .	28½ in.
Mean annual temperature	46.7 Fahr.
Extremes of temperature, registered at the ordinary hours of observation :	
Minimum temperature (February 1888) .	3.5° Fahr.
Maximum temperature (July 1881). . .	86.3° Fahr.
Mean relative humidity	78.5 %
Mean overclouding	65 %
Mean annual rainfall	40 in.
Mean number of days in the year with 1/25 in rainfall or more	129.3

THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

1. DIMENSIONS.

Greatest length, from Lucerne to Flüelen . . .	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Greatest breadth, near Gersau, between Forst and Rütönen.	2 mls. 98 yds.
Breadth between the two promontories of the Nasen	902 yds.
Height of the surface of the Lake above sea-level	1433 ft.
Greatest depth, in the basin of Gersau, on a line from Gersau to Rütönen	702 ft.
Depth of the Lake of Uri	650 ft.
Depth near Treib	305 ft.
Depth in the Kreuztrichter	265 ft.
Depth near the Nasen	88 to 154 ft.
Area of the Lake	44 sq. miles
Area of district drained by the Lake	870 sq. miles
Volume of water in the Lake	1780 thousand million gallons (an approximate calculation; the figures are probably too low.)
Mean depth (calculated from the area and the volume of water)	233 ft.

2. FREEZING OF THE LAKE.

Partial freezing of considerable areas took place in the years 1319 (R. Cysat), 1364 (M. Russ), 1534 (Hans Salat). 1573 (C. H. Brügger), 1789, 1830, 1880, 1891.

In 1891, from January to March, not only was the lower lake as far as the Nasen frozen over, but during fourteen days, from the middle of February to the beginning of March, the Gersau basin (maximum depth 702 ft.) was frozen. The Lake of Uri had a thin coating of ice only in a few places near the banks.

The freezing of the entire surface of the Lake is recorded neither by history nor tradition.



MAP

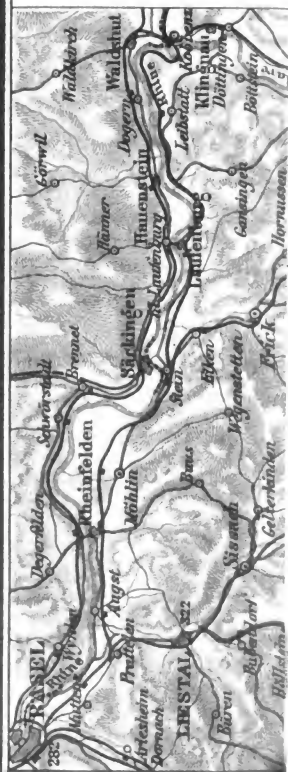
of the

St GOTHARD Railway.

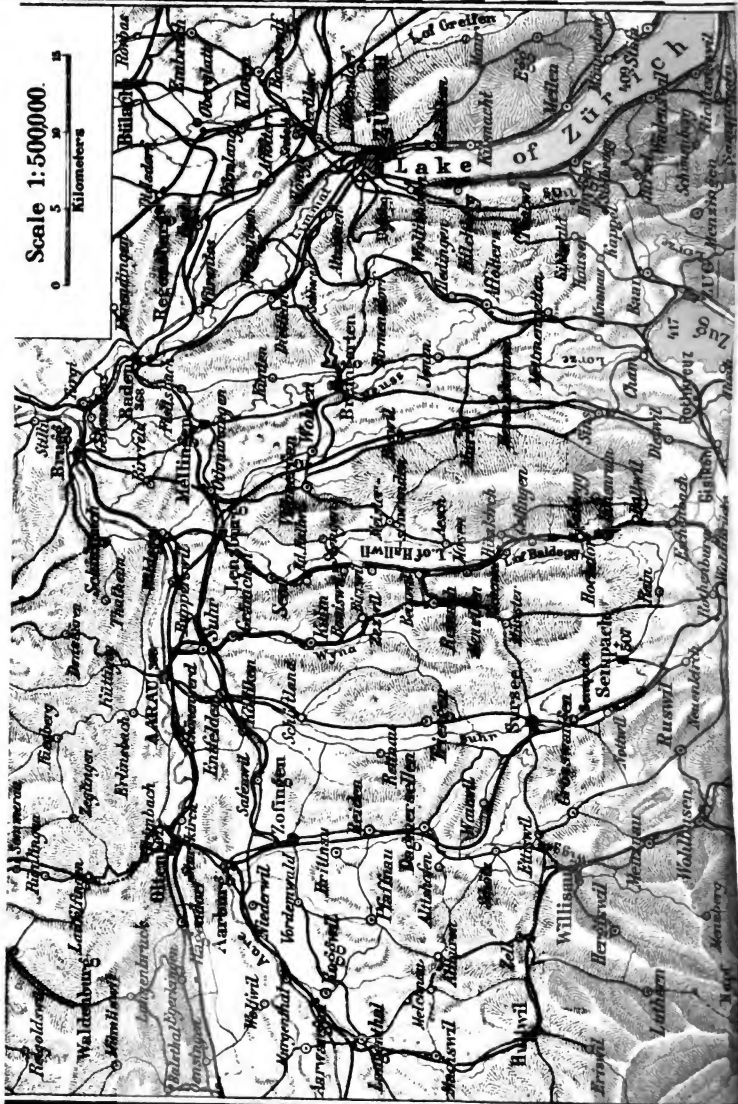
Station

— *Coastline* — *Postal routes*
— *Highways.* - - - *Footpaths.*

Altitudes in meters.



Scale 1:500000.





To



ITALY

via the

St. Gothard Railway.

*Day corridor
Express trains*

SHORTEST AND
MOST PICTURESQUE ROUTE.

between



Lucerne and Milan

in 6 hours.

*No supplementary fares charged. Most comfortable and luxurious
cars fitted with electric light. Customs Examination in the trains.
Restaurant cars.*



NIGHT TRAINS

WITH

SLEEPING CARS.



PRACTICAL NOTES.

RAILWAYS.

Lucerne is an important railway junction.

The **Swiss Federal Railways** (main lines to Basle, Zürich, Schaffhausen, Romanshorn and the Arlberg, also main line to Berne), the **Seetal Railway** (main line to Lenzburg) connect here, and all afford access to the world-famous **St. Gothard Railway**.

The **Brünig Railway** connects Lucerne with the Bernese Oberland. Lucerne is also the starting-point for visits to the **Rigi, Pilatus, and Stanserhorn Mountain Railways**. Electric Railway from Stansstad to **Engelberg**. Electric Railway from **Brunnen** to **Morschach (Axenfels-Axenstein)**.

In the city itself is the cable railway to the **Gütsch**, a magnificent point of view; at Kriens, cable railway to the **Sonnenberg**; at Kehrsiten there is a cable railway to the heights of the **Bürgenstock**. From Lucerne to **Kriens** there is an electric **tramway**. At Goldau connection with Einsiedeln and Lake of Zurich.

STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION ON THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

21 steamers, for the most part elegant saloon-boats with restaurants on board, ply on the lake, carrying more than two millions of passengers per annum (1907—2,020,281).

STEAMBOAT ROUTES.

(1) **Lucerne-Flüelen**, in summer 10 - 11 times daily, there and back, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours each way, according to the number of stations stopped at. Connection in **Vitznau** with all the trains of the Rigi Railway and in **Flüelen** with all those of the St. Gothard Railway. The other stations are: **Hertenstein, Weggis, Buochs, Beckenried, Gersau, Treib, Rütli, Brunnen, Tellsplatte, Sisikon, Bauen, Isleten**.

(2) **Lucerne-Alpnach**, in summer 11—12 boats daily in both directions. Connection in Kehrsiten with the Bürgenstock Railway. At **Stansstad**, connection with all trains of the electric railway to Stans and Engelberg, and the Stanserhorn mountain railway, and at **Alpnachstad** with all the trains of the Pilatus and Brünig Railways. The other stations are St. Niklausen, Kastanienbaum, Hergiswil and Rotzloch.

(3) **Lucerne-Küssnacht**, in summer 4 boats daily in both directions. From Küssnacht 30 minutes' walk through the Hohle Gasse to Immensee on the Lake of Zug. The other stations are: Seeburg, Hinter- and Vorder-Meggen, Greppen and Merlischachen.

(4) **Alpnach-Vitznau**, in summer 6 boats daily, calling at Alpnach, Stansstad (Stanserhorn Railway), Kehrsiten (Bürgenstock Railway), Weggis, and Vitznau to connect Pilatus and Brünig with the Rigi. At Vitznau connection with the steam-boats from and to Flüelen.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The General Post Office in the Bahnhofplatz is open :

In summer on week-days from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.,

„ winter „ „ „ 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.,

On Sundays from 10 to 12 a.m.

the **Hof Branch Post Office** (No. 14, Zürichstrasse), the **Untergrund Branch Post Office** (No. 17, Baselstrasse), the **Obergrund Branch Post Office** (No. 17, Krienserstrasse), the **Haldenstrasse Branch Post Office** (behind Tennis Courts), the **Rössligasse Branch Post Office** (Rössligasse 4) are open on week-days as above, closed on Sundays.

Poste restante. Letters, parcels, and telegrams addressed “poste restante,” are delivered at the General Post Office only.

Posting of letters. Letters &c. for *registration* must be handed in at least 1 hour, and ordinary letters 30 minutes before the departure of the mail train by which they are to

go. On the platform of the railway station there is a letter-box which is cleared five minutes before the departure of every mail train.

Deliveries. There are five deliveries daily, viz., at 7.15 a.m., 11 a.m., 2.45 p.m., 5.45 p.m. and 7.15 p.m. London letters generally arrive by the first and Paris letters by the second delivery.

Suburbs. Four deliveries, 7.15 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.

On Sundays there is only one delivery at 8 a. m. and the letter-boxes, with the exception of those at the General Post Office and the Railway Station are not cleared again till late in the evening.

Swiss Postal Rates. *Local letters*, not exceeding 250 grammes, 5 centimes. To other parts of Switzerland, 10 centimes for any weight not exceeding 250 grammes. Unpaid letters charged double. Postal cards 5 centimes each.

Foreign postage: letters, 25 centimes for the first 20 grammes, and 15 centimes for every 20 grammes following. Postcards 10 centimes.

Book and Newspaper Post. *Inland* 50 grammes 2 centimes, up to 250 grammes 5 centimes, up to 500 grammes 10 centimes. *Foreign*, 5 centimes for every 50 grammes.

Registration Fees. Inland 10 centimes, foreign 25 centimes.

CUSTOMHOUSE OFFICE

in the Railway Station.

Passengers luggage booked from abroad direct to Lucerne, may be examined at Lucerne at the option of passengers, instead of going through examination at the Swiss frontiers.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

(In the General Post Office, Bahnhofstrasse.)

Public Telephone Office on the ground floor.

Day Service: From April 1st to 15th October from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. From 1st July to 15th September day and night service.

From October 16th to the end of March from 7 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Delivery of telegrams until 10 p.m. without extra charge within a distance of one Kilometer from the telegraph offices.

Night Service : From 10 p.m. to 6 (in winter 7) a.m. To call the clerks doing night service to the counter it is necessary to ring the electric bell marked "Telegraph" on the right of the main entrance to the office.

Rates. In *Switzerland* : 30 centimes for each telegram plus 5 centimes for every two words.

To *Foreign Countries* : On each telegram for all countries; of Europe 50 centimes; in addition for every word as follows : Belgium 19 cts., Bulgaria 22 cts., Denmark 19 cts., Germany 10 cts., Great Britain 29 cts., France 10 cts., Greece 48 cts., Italy 10 and 17 cts., Luxemburg 19 cts., Netherlands 19 cts., Norway 31 cts., Austria-Hungary 10 cts., (Tirol and Vorarlberg 7 cts.), Portugal 27 cts., Roumania 19 cts., European Russia 44 cts., Sweden 22 cts., Servia 19 cts., Spain 22 cts., Europ. Turkey 48 cts., United States fr. 1.50 to 2.15, India 4.50 to 5.25, Australia 5. — to 5.10.

Additional charges on telegrams handed in during the night service : within an hour before the beginning or after the close of the day service, if the telegram is merely handed in, but is not to be forwarded at once, 25 centimes, afterwards 50 centimes. During the rest of the night fr. 2.50, together with double the usual express charges if the telegram is to be forwarded immediately any considerable distance from the receiving office. Express charges for foreign telegrams fr. 2. — payable at destination.

TELEPHONES.

Call Rooms.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Telegraph Office | General Post Office. |
| 2. Railway Station | Automat for local conversation. |
| 3. " " | Bookstall. |

4. Telegraph Office	Baselstrasse 17.
5. " "	Haldenstrasse (Tennis Courts).
6. " "	Krienserstrasse 17.
7. " "	Löwenplatz 1.
8. " "	Rössligasse 4.
9. Klosterstrasse 2	R. Schärli, Grocer
10. Kornmarkt 10	E. Haag.
11. Neustadtstrasse 21	Restaurant Neustadt.
12. Obergrundstrasse 3	A. Schnyder.
13. Schwanenplatz	Meyer-Hertig, Tobacconist.

Rates : For a local conversation (not exceeding 3 minutes) 10 cts., to other towns 30 or 50 cts., or 75 cts. plus 10 cts. Out-town conversations within a radius of 30 miles 30 cts., within 60 miles 50 cts. above 60 miles 75 cts. plus 10 cts. each.

a) **Inter-urban direct telephone connections :** Aarau ; Altdorf ; Arth ; Basel ; Beckenried ; Bellinzona ; Bern ; Brunnen ; Cham ; Engelberg ; Entlebuch ; Eschenbach (Luz.) ; Hergiswil ; Hitzkirch ; Hochdorf ; Interlaken ; Küsnacht (Schwyz) ; Meggen ; Meiringen ; Neuenkirch ; Rain ; Root ; Ruswil ; St. Gallen ; Sarnen ; Schüpfheim ; Schwyz ; Stans ; Sursee ; Vitznau ; Weggis ; Willisau ; Wolhusen ; Zofingen ; Zug ; Zürich.

b) **International telephonic service.** Rates for foreign connections are contained in the list of telephone subscribers.

CONSULATES.

Belgium : Mr. Felix von Schumacher, Consul, Schwanenplatz ; Mr. R. Zünd, Viceconsul, Hirschengraben.

Great Britain : Mr. Louis A. Falck, Consul, Schwanenplatz-Kapellplatz 2.

Portugal : Mr. Hans Pfyffer von Altishofen, Consul, 23 Haldenstrasse.

United States of America : Mr. Rob. E. Mansfield, Consul, 23 Haldenstrasse ; Jul. Hartmann, Vice- and Deputy-Consul.

OFFICIAL GENERAL ENQUIRY OFFICE.

(For Lucerne, Lake Lucerne, and environs.)

Kapellplatz 2.

Enquiries answered (free of charge), verbally or by letter, in regard to tours or excursions in Central Switzerland. Every information given respecting municipal institutions, places of interest, railway and steamboat communication, hotels, boarding-houses, residences, taxes, trade and manufactures.

Complaints and suggestions may be entered in the book of complaints.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES (Droskies).

A. Fares when hired by Time.

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
Town fares to places within the municipal boundaries	1. —	1. 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	2. —	2. 50
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	2. 50	3. 50
1 "	3. —	4. —
For every further $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	— 60	— 80

Extract out of the General Regulations.

1. For the conveyance of trunks and large boxes there is an extra charge of 50 cts. a piece.

2. At the beginning and the end of a drive the coachman has to show his watch, tariff, and Regulations to his customer.

3. Between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. double charges.

Drosky Stands: Railway Station, Bahnhofstrasse, Schwanenplatz, Quay, Löwenplatz, Franziskanerplatz, Gütsch Railway Station, Kasernenplatz.

B. Fares to various places.

(Including return. Stoppages to be paid for according to Table A.)

Boarding-houses and Points of View in the environs of Lucerne.

	1-2 pers.		3-4 pers.	
	fr.	cts.	fr.	cts.
Adligenswilerstrasse (to Rosenau)	1	50	2	—
Adligenswilerstrasse, Lindenfeld, Titlisstrasse	2.	—	3.	—
Allenwinden	3.	—	4.	—
Biregghöfe, Pilatusblick, Geissenstein	2.	50	3.	50
Bramberg, Hinter-Musegg, and Auf Musegg .	2.	—	3.	—
Brunnhalde, Lützel matt, Löchli	2.	50	3.	50
Dreilinden-Stiege, Villa Hitzlisberg, Aurora .	2.	50	4.	—
Dreilinden-Terrasse (Villa Steiger)	3.	—	4.	50
Dreilinden - Plateau, Schloss Vicovaro, Villa Greenwolden	3.	50	5.	—
Friedental (Cemetery) single drive	2.	—	3.	—
Friedental and back with a stay of half-an-hour	3.	—	4.	—
Gibraltar, Pension Suter	3.	—	4.	—
Gütsch, Hotel and Pension, Pension Wallis .	4.	—	6.	—
Haslihorn-Langensand	3.	50	4.	50
Seeburg, Giseli	2.	—	2.	50
Kantonsspital (Cant. hospital)	2.	—	3.	—
Convent Neu-Bruch	3.	50	5.	—
Kupferhammer, Grosshof	2.	—	2.	50
Maihof, Blumenrain	1.	50	2.	—
Museggstrasse to Musegghof	1.	50	2.	—
Pension Alt-Schweizerhaus, Neu-Schweizerhaus	2.	—	3.	—
„ Felsberg, Pension Friedau	2.	—	3.	—
„ Stutz, Studhalden, Chalet Waldheim .	3.	—	4.	—
Reussport, Geissmatthöhe, Mühlematthof . .	2.	—	3.	—
Reckenbühl, Bergli, Bruchmatt	2.	—	3.	—
Rennplatz, during the races	2.	—	—	—
„ each additional person 1 fr. more				
Schützenhaus on the Allmend	1.	50	2.	—
Sonnenberg: Health-resort	8.	—	12.	—

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
St. Niklausen (by Horw)	5. —	7. —
Tribschen	2. —	3. —
Uttenberg	3. —	4. —
Villa Bellerive, Obertivoli	2. 50	3. 50
„ Columbia (G'segnet Matt)	1. 50	2. —
„ Hans	2. —	2. 50
„ Hochhüsli, Löwenmatt	2. —	3. —
„ Krämerstein	6. —	8. —
„ Persida	5. —	7. —
„ Sonnenhof	2. 50	3. 50
„ Steinhof	2. —	2. 50
Wesemlin	2. —	3. —

Longer Drives.

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
Emmenbrücke	2. —	3. —
Emmenweid, Gerliswil	3. —	4. —
Rothenburg	5. —	7. —
Emmen	3. —	4. —
Eschenbach	7. —	9. —
Littau	3. —	4. —
Thorenberg (Electric Works)	5. —	7. —
Malters	7. —	9. —
Health-resorts: Farnbühl, Schwarzenberg and Eigental	15. —	20. —
Kriens	2. 50	3. 50
Himmelreich	8. —	12. —
Hergiswalder Brücke	5. —	7. —
Hergiswald	9. —	12. —
Horw	2. 50	3. 50
Winkel	3. —	4. —
Oberrüti (near Horw), Waldhaus	7. —	9. —
Hergiswil	5. —	7. —

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
Stansstad	7. —	9. —
Stans	10. —	12. —
Alpnach	10. —	12. —

Kreuzbuch-Englischer Friedhof	4. —	5. —
Vordermeggen, Balm, Schlössli	3. 50	5. —
Schloss Meggenhorn, Rippertschwand	4. 50	6. —
Schloss Habsburg, Altstadt, Eichmatt	4. 50	6. —
Meggen (by Seeburg)	4. 50	6. —
Küssnacht	9. —	11. —
Immensee Station	11. —	14. —
„ Dorf	12. —	16. —

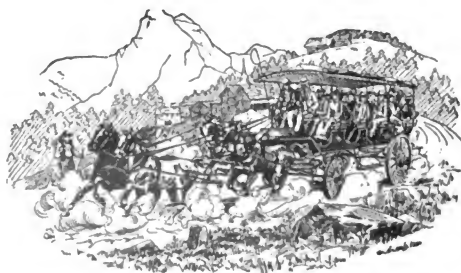
Ebikon	3. —	4. —
Perlen	6. —	8. —
Gisikon	6. —	8. —
Adligenswil	5. —	7. —
Udligenswil	7. —	9. —
Rathausen	4. —	6. —

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
Tours.		
Horw-Kastanienbaum-Langensand	7. —	9. —
Littau-Renggloch-Kriens	6. —	8. —
Horw-Langensand	5. —	7. —
Kriens-Horw	3. 50	4. 50
Stans and back to Horw - Kastanienbaum- Langensand	14. —	18. —

Kreuzbuch-Meggen	5. —	7. —
Kreuzbuch-Meggen-Lerchenbühl	6. —	8. —
Meggen-Lerchenbühl	5. 50	7. —

Adligenswil-Meggen	8. —	10. —
Udligenswil-Küssnacht-Luzern	12. —	16. —
Küssnacht-Buonas-Rothkreuz	16. —	20. —

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
Sedel-Emmen	4. 50	6. —
Gisikon-Inwil-Emmen	12. —	15. —
Rothenburg-Klöpfen-Eschenbach	12. —	15. —
Gerliswil-Ryffig-Rothenburg	7. —	9. —
Buchrain-Inwil-Emmen	10. —	12. —
Buchrain-Eschenbach-Rothenburg	12. —	16. —
Adligenswil-Götzental	8. —	12. —
Lindenfeld-Schlössli-Ebikon	4. —	5. 50
Emmenbrücke-Thorenberg-Blatten-Littau	8. —	10. —
Kriens-Renggloch-Littau-Thorenberg-Emmen- brücke.	8. —	10. —



EXCURSIONS IN 5-HORSE CHAR-A-BANCS.

For many years the above have been running daily during the summer in this town, similar to those established in all the great capitals, by the **Society of Swiss Excursions**, patronised by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son. This pleasant and comfortable means of locomotion has enabled large numbers of tourists to spend a pleasant day. A guide and English interpreter accompagnies each vehicle.

Interesting drive to Stans, the town of patriotic memories, to Küsnacht, celebrated for the memorial Chapel of

William Tell, the Hohle Gasse and the Lake of Zug. These drives are so arranged that one can start at two o'clock, the return being made to Lucerne about six o'clock. Tickets frs. 5. —.

Every Wednesday and Saturday day excursion round the Lake of Zug. Dep. 9.30 a.m., back at 6.30 p.m. Ticket frs. 10. —.

Exact times of departure and tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Schwanenplatz, Lucerne.

PORTERS. (Dienstmänner.)

	Up to 20 kilos	Over 20 kilos
Walk in the town with luggage	fr. —. 40	fr. —. 60
" 1 1/2 miles " "	" —. 80	" 1. —
" 3 " "	" 1. —	" 1. 50
As guides or on errands, per day		" 6. —
per hour		" 1. —

For reply in return half taxes.

Porters with brass badges may be found at the Railway Station, Schwanenplatz, Franziskanerplatz and Weinmarkt.

TARIFF FOR ROWING, SAILING & MOTOR BOATS.

A. St. Niklausen-Schiffsgesellschaft, Lucerne.

Boats and Gondolas.

Boats	per hour	fr. —. 60
Gondolas second class	" "	" 1. —
" first "	" "	" 1. 50
With boatman	extra " "	" 1. —

Sailing boats.

Per hour	fr. 1. —
Boatman per hour	" 1. —

Remarks. After 9 p.m. 50 per cent extra.

Damage done to the boats or accessories must be made good.

Rowing under the Seebrücke (the bridge near the railway station) is strictly forbidden.

Stations: Schwanenplatz, Hotel National (opposite Kurplatz).

Numerous elegant Motor Launches.

1—3 persons, per hour fr. 7.—

4—5 " " " " 9.—, fr. 1.— for each extra person additionally

Boats without cabin.

Half a day, 6—12 a. m. fr. 25.—

12—6 p. m. " 35.—

A whole day, 12 hours " 45.—

For boats with cabin add fr. 5.— to the above prices.

For racing boats an additional charge is made

Any additional time is charged in proportion to the rate per hour.

The fare is charged from the time for which the boat is ordered to be ready.

Trips after 9 p.m. 50 per cent. extra, subject to approval.

Station: Near the Hotel National.

For the hiring of boats or launches for several days apply to the shipmaster for all information. Reduced tariff.

B. R. Herzog, Lucerne.

Elegant rowing, screw and sailing boats.

Rowing boats I class, without boatman fr. 1.50 per hour

" " I " with " " 2.50 " "

" " II " without " " 1.— " "

" " II " with " " 2.— " "

" " III " without " " —.60 " "

" " III " with " " 1.60 " "

For the newest and finest boats the tariff will be proportionately higher.

New Screw Pleasure Boats:

1—2 persons	per hour	fr. 7.—.
3—4 "	" "	" 9.—.
5 "	" "	" 11.—.
For each additional person	" "	" 1.—.
Cabin boat "Roosevelt," 24 HP., double charge.		
Forenoon 7—12	6 persons	fr. 25.—.
Afternoon 12 6	6 "	" 40.—.
Whole day	6 "	" 50.—.
Stations: in front of Hotels National and Palace		

FISHINGSPORT.

Licenses for this Sport with map of the territory and the special rules for lake- and river-fishing either from boat or banks for rod-fishing with fly, worm or spinner, trolling or spinning, floating lines and deep water fishing can only be obtained at the General Enquiry Office of Lucerne at the following rates:—

for 1 month	10 francs	for 6 months	30 francs
" 3 months	20 "	" 9 "	40 "

For further details please apply at the Hôtel-Bureau or at the General Enquiry Office of Lucerne, Kapellplatz 2.

Boats fitted out for this sport may be found at the boat-stands along the Quays.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Nationalquay opposite the New Lake Baths.

The courts are open from April to October from 7 a.m.

Tickets issued at the following charges:

One hour . . . fr. 1.25	One week . . . fr. 10. —
" day . . . " 2.50	" month . . . " 25. —

The holders of the "Kurkarte" are entitled to 20 % reduction on these charges.

Visitors (non-players) . . . 50 cts.

Balls fr. 1.—, Rackets 50 cts. one hour, also for sale.

Tournaments in Autumn.

GOLF CLUB.

Golfink with Club house on the Sonnenberg, near the station open from

1 April till 31 October

Prospectuses from the Secretary and all the leading hotels in Lucerne.

Circular tickets for tram, Sonnenberg and Gütsch funiculars at fr. 2.--, obtainable in all tram cars.

Professional in attendance.

SKI CLUB LUCERNE.

Branch of the Swiss Ski Union. Swiss and foreign members from 18th year.

BATHS.

Lake Baths on the Quay National for gentlemen and ladies. Open from 6 a. m. till dusk. Bathing requisites of every kind supplied. Swimming and private baths. Tariff: Swimming bath without towels, &c., 20 cts. Private baths without towels, 40 cts. Towels, &c., from 10 cts. to fr. 1. Charge for care of valuables 20 cts.

Baths of the Hôtel du Lac. Elegantly fitted up. Warm, cold and medicinal baths. Douches. Open week-day mornings from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. On Sunday till noon.

Felder's Baths near the Spreuerbrücke. Warm and cold baths I, II & III class Roman-Irish Baths. Douches, steam and medicinal baths. Frictions. Weekdays from 6 a. m. till 8 p. m., Sundays till noon. Every comfort.

GÜTSCH RAILWAY (Baselstrasse).

(Double track cable railway, gradient 53 in 100.)

Trains every 10 minutes in both directions simultaneously.

April	from 9 a.m.	to 7 p.m.
May	" 8 "	" 9 "
June	" 7 "	" 10 "
July to 15 Sept. .	" 7 "	" 11 "
16 to 30 September	" 8 "	" 9 "
October	" 8 "	" 7 "

Single fare 35 cts. Return 60 cts.

Circular tickets for tram, Gütsch and Sonnenberg funiculars at fr. 2.—, available either way, are obtainable in all tram cars.

SONNENBERG RAILWAY, Lucerne.

Electric cable-railway, Kriens-Sonnenberg, gradient 42 % maximum, connected with Lucerne by the tramway (cars with inscription "Sonnenberg").

Running from April to 15 October from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. See Time Table. Trains every 12 minutes in each direction in 10 minutes. Taxes: up fr. 1.20, down 80 cts., return journey fr. 1.40.

Circular tickets at fr. 2.— :

Tram—Sonnenberg funicular (going and returning)—Tram; or
Tram—Sonnenberg and Gütsch funiculars—Tram.

LUCERNE ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

The tramways are owned by the city and worked by electricity with eccentric side trolleys. Power station at Bireggstrasse on the line to Kriens. Cars run from 6.30 a.m. till 10 p.m. every 6 minutes on the city lines and every 12 minutes on the exterior lines.

The fare is 15 cts. for the city lines and 20—25 cts. outside.

ENTERTAINMENTS, CONCERTS, &c.

Kurplatz. Weather permitting daily from 11—12 a.m. and 4 to 4.45 p.m. concerts given by the orchestra of the Kursaal.

Kursaal. Every day from 5.15 to 6 and at 8.30 p.m., and in case of rainy weather also from 11—12 a.m. and from 4.30 to 6 p.m. concerts by the Italian orchestra. Every evening theatrical performances and variety entertainments.

Organ Concerts in the Hofkirche. Throughout the summer (except on Sundays and holidays) performances on the great organ by Mr. F. J. Breitenbach, Director of music, from 6 to 7 p.m. From July 1st to September 15th Morning Concerts on Mondays and Thursdays, 11 a.m. Entrance fr. 1.50, for holders of the Kurkarte fr. 1.

Schweizerhof (grounds), daily from 4 to 5 and from 8 to 10 p.m., by the hotel orchestra. Fireworks on Saturday evenings in summer at dusk.

Restaurant Stadthof. With large garden and covered terrace. Evening concerts nearly every day during the season.

Restaurant Flora. With large garden near railway station. Nearly every evening concert.

Löwengarten. Evening concerts.

Restaurant Gütsch. Covered terrace and garden. Daily concerts from 2—6 p.m., from May till September.

Reading room at the Kurhaus. All foreign papers. 1st floor.

CHURCH SERVICES ON SUNDAYS

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.

St. Mark's Church, Haldenstrassé.— SUNDAYS :

8.00 a.m. Holy Communion.

10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.

5.30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Other Services as announced.

Chaplain's address :—*The Schweizerhof.*

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES.

In the **Protestant Church** (near the Schweizerhof): — In July, August and the first half of September, service at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In **Christ Church** (on the Musegg): — Holy communion on Sunday morning at 7.45 a.m., matins and holy communion at 10.30 a.m. and evening prayer at 5 p.m. (from June 18 to Sept. 24).

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF LUCERNE.

Hofkirche. On Sundays and obligatory festivals: Low mass in summer at 5, in winter at 5.30 a.m.; also at 6, 7 8 and 8.30; sermon and high mass at 9 a.m.; last mass at 11 o'clock. On week-days services at 8 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Franciscan Church. On Sundays low mass at 5, also at 6.30 and 7.30 a.m.; Morning service with mass and sermon at 8; high mass and sermon at 9; Children's service with mass and sermon at 10.30; Sermon at 2 and 6 p.m. On week-days mass at 5, 6.30, 7.15 and 8 o'clock a.m.; high mass at 9.30 a.m.

St. Peter's Chapel. On Sunday mornings mass at 5.30, 6, 7 and 10 a.m.

Jesuits' Church (St. Xavier's). On Sundays and holidays mass at 5.30, 6, 6.30, and 7 a.m. Sermon at 8.30, mass at 9 a.m. In August and September mass at 9. Confessions heard on the eves of the festivals (in German, French, English, and Italian). On week-days mass at 6 a.m.

Church of Mariahilf. Children's services at 9 and 10 a.m. on Sunday mornings, except in August and September; then, low mass at 8 a.m.

OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Christ Church (on the Musegg). High mass and sermon at 9 a.m. on Sundays.

PROTESTANT REFORMED CHURCH

(rear of Schweizerhof):—

Divine service at 9 a.m. on Sundays.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In a room in the Parsonage (Hertensteinstrasse):—Divine service at 9.15 a.m. (only from July till end of September).

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Habsburgerstrasse 1

Services in German at 9.— a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on Sundays; 8.15 p.m. on Thursdays.

JEWISH SERVICES.

In the **Prayer room**, Mariahilfstrasse, near the Stadthaus: Friday at 7 p.m., Saturday morning at 8, and Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock and in the night.

LIST OF HOTELS, PENSIONS, RESTAURANTS, &c. IN LUCERNE.

HOTELS.

Hotel	Schweizerhof	}	Hauser Brothers	600	Beds
"	Luzernerhof				
"	National (Grand)		Ltd. Comp'y	450	"
"	Palace		Bucher-Durrer	350	"
"	du Lac		Spillmann & Sickert	320	"
"	St. Gothard-Terminus		W. Döpfner	300	"
"	Monopol & Metropole		Dir. Zingg	250	"
"	Union		Dir. Inderbitzin	230	"
"	de l'Europe		Hagen Brothers	220	"
"	Swan & Rigi		Häefeli Brothers	180	"
"	Beaurivage		C. Giger	150	"
"	Victoria & Angleterre		Alb. Riedweg	150	"
"	des Balances & Bellevue		J. Häcki	150	"
"	Rössli		E. Meyer	130	"
"	Rütli		A. Disler	130	"
"	Waldstätterhof-Savoy		Dir. E. T. Bob	125	"
"	Bristol-Bahnhof		G. Muth	120	"
"	Alpina Garni		G. Wolfisberg	80	"
"	Sauvage		Mme. Estermann	70	"
"	Angel		Helfenstein Brothers	70	"
"	du Nord		J. Gurtner	70	"
"	Bernerhof & Beausite		L. Studer	70	"
"	Concordia		B. Küng	65	"
"	Helvetia		Dir. F. Vogel	65	"
"	Gütsch (Cable Railway)		J. Hüsler	60	"
"	Dupont & Weitenkeller		D. Mettler	60	"
"	Eidgenössischer Hof		M ^{me} A. Küttel-Danner	60	"
"	Crown		J. Schilliger	52	"
"	Brünig		J. Habermacher	50	"
"	Simplon		N. Bossert	50	"
"	de Paris & France		F. Brönnimann	50	"

Hotel Raben	A. Albrecht	50	Beds
" Central	A. Simmen	50	"
" Ochsen	Mrs. Korner	50	"
" des Alpes	C. Troxler	45	"
" Continental	Studer Brothers	45	"
" Adler	Mrs. Eulenberger	40	"
" Post	Mrs. Wapf	40	"
" Sun	P. Freudenreich	40	"
" Furka	Meyer-Vonwyl	40	"
" du Parc	A. Boll	38	"
" Rebstock	E. Danioth	35	"
" du Maure	Mrs. Schmid	35	"
" drei Könige	Mrs. Frey	35	"
" Hirschen	K. Staib	32	"
" Schlüssel	A. Notz	30	"
" Jura	G. Haas	30	"
" White Cross	Küttel-Danner	30	"
" de la Tour (Mostrose)	J. Bühlmann	30	"
" Ilge	Fam. Troxler	28	"
" Metzgern	A. Fluder	25	"
" Lindengarten (Temperance-hotel)	Fam. Meyer	25	"
" Schiff	M. Estermann	24	"
" Bear	Mrs. Villiger	23	"
" Löwen	J. Dolder	22	"
" Einhorn	S. Fenner	20	"
" Sternen	Mrs. Gloggner	20	"
" Pfistern	C. Muheim	20	"
" Linde	J. Vetter	18	"
" Löwengrube	A. Stalder	18	"
" Storchen	E. Suter	15	"
" Weinrose	Pfenninger-Reber	15	"
" Bad	V. Birrer	15	"
" Rothüsli	C. Bosshard	12	"
" Hohle Gasse	R. Stalder	12	"
" Löwengarten	G. Dubach	6	"

PENSIONS.

Pension	Tivoli	C. Neukomm	160	Beds
"	Felsberg	J. Pietzker's Erben	150	"
"	Neu Schweizerhaus	Mme Niederhäuser	80	"
"	Belvédère	W. Kuss	75	"
"	Terrasse	E. Menze	70	"
"	Eden House	A. Muth	70	"
"	Splendide & Villa			
	Regina	C. Geiger	40	"
"	Villa Rhaetia	L. Herrling	50	"
"	Schloss Bramberg and			
	Villa Friedheim	C. Waldis	50	"
"	Suter (Gibraltar)	Family Suter	50	"
"	Pilatus & G'segnet			
	Matt	W. Gelpke	48	"
"	Wallis	Bertha & Johanna Gut	40	"
"	Villa Maria	J. Lattmann	40	"
"	Gyger	Mlle Gyger	40	"
"	Bellerive	M. Fickel	35	"
"	Richemont	B. Simen	35	"
"	Anglaise	Adamson-Trüeb	30	"
"	Palmiers Dreilinden	W. Britschgy	28	"
"	Kaufmann	Mlle Zürcher	26	"
"	Faller	Mme Faller	20	"
"	Villa Hera	Mlles Heinkelmann		
		& Eberhardt	25	"
"	Wilhelmshöhe	Hurter-Wangler	20	"
"	Friedau	Mme A. Næf	20	"
"	Bienz	A. Bienz	18	"
"	Pilatusblick (1½ hour			
	from Lucerne)	Brunner-Erni	11	"
"	Moos (Hebrew)	A. Moos	7	"
"	Rosenblatt (Hebrew)	B. W. Rosenblatt	7	"

CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS.

Alpenhof	Krienserstrasse 13
Des Alpes	Rathausquai
Aurora, Café-Restaurant	Dreilinden.
Ry Station-Restaurant	Hauptbahnhof.
Bad, Old German style Wine Restaurant	Burgerstrasse 20.
Beerhall Dubeli	Furrengasse 14.
Brünig, Restaurant	Grendelstrasse.
Café Anglais, Confiserie	Alpenstrasse 3.
Café de Paris, Confiserie	Pilatusstrasse 17.
Café du Lac in the Hotel du Lac	Bahnhofstrasse.
Central	Centralstrasse 8
Eichhof, Brasserie and Garden	Obergrund.
Eintracht, Beerhall	Hertensteinstrasse.
Engel, Restaurant	Pfistergasse 31.
Falkenhof, Brasserie	Falkenplatz.
Flora, Restaurant with Garden	near the Terminus.
Frohsinn, Restaurant and Garden	Obergrundstrasse.
Gambrinus, Brasserie	Mühlenplatz 12.
Gothard-Terminus, Restaurant	near the station.
Gütsch, Restaurant and Garden	on the Gütsch.
Habsburgerhof, Restaurant	Seidenhofstrasse.
Helvetia, Restaurant	Winkelriedstrasse.
St. Jakob, Beerhall	Baselstrasse.
Jägerheim, Restaurant and Garden	Maihofstrasse.
Jura, Restaurant and Garden	Pilatusstrasse 27.
Kreuz, Beerhall	Furrengasse.
Krone, Restaurant	Weinmarkt 12.
Kursaal, garden concert, Restaurant	Haldenstrasse.
Lädeli, Brasserie	Baselstrasse.
Löwen, Beerhall	Kapellgasse 22.
Löwengarten, Beerhall and Concerthall	Zurichstrasse.
Maihof, Restaurant and Garden	Maihofstrasse.
Merkur, Café-Restaurant	Merkurstrasse 1.
Monopol & Metropole, Café-Restaurant	Pilatusstrasse.

Muth's Bavarian Beerhall and Garden	Zurichstrasse.
Neustadt, Restaurant and Garden	Neustadtstrasse.
Du Nord, Café-Restaurant	Morgartenstrasse 5.
Pfistern, Beerhall	Kornmarkt 4.
Pilatus, Restaurant and Garden	Obergrundstrasse 7
Du Parc, Café-Restaurant	Morgartenstrasse 13.
Rebstock, Restaurant and Garden	Hofkirche.
Reussport, Restaurant and Garden	Reussport.
Rössli Restaurant	Rössligasse.
Rosengarten, Beerhall and Restaurant	Grendelstrasse.
Sardinian Winehouse	Hirschenplatz.
Schmidstube, Restaurant	Pfistergasse.
Schweizerhalle, Brasserie and Garden	Kasernenplatz.
Seefeld, Restaurant with Garden	Haldenstrasse 22.
Seidenhof, Restaurant	Bahnhofstrasse.
Simplon-Restaurant	Hirschmattstrasse
Sonne, Café-Restaurant	Rathausquai.
Spanish Winehouse	Sternenplatz.
Stadthof, Restaurant and Concert Garden	Stadthof.
Stadtkeller, Beerhall	Sternenplatz.
Stadt München, Beerhall	Metzgerrainle 9.
Stadttheater, Restaurant	Bahnhofstrasse.
Straubinger, Beerhall	Töpferstrasse.
Steinbock, Restaurant	Rössligasse 10.
Theaterhalle, Restaurant	Theaterstrasse 6.
Titlis, Restaurant	Hertensteinstrasse 24
Union, Restaurant	Löwenstrasse.
Unterlachen, Restaurant and Garden	Unterlachen.
Veltlinerhalle	Hirschenplatz 2.
Victoria, Café-Restaurant	Hirschmattstrasse 18.
Waldstätterhof, Café-Restaurant	Centralstrasse 4 u. 6.
Walhall, Alcoholfree Restaurant	Seidenhofstrasse 6.
Wiener Café	Hirschenplatz.
Wildenmann, Beerhall	Bahnhofstrasse.
Wilhelmshöhe, Gartenrestaurant	Gütsch.

CONFECTIONERS AND PASTRY COOKS.

Amrein-Troller Wwe.	Gletschergarten.
Bachmann, Adolf	Weggisgasse 11.
Bommeli A.	Burgerstrasse 5.
Brönnimann, F.	Pilatusstrasse 17.
Dommann, Ferd.	Grendelstrasse 15.
Gehrig-Horat, A.	Bahnhofstrasse 7.
Grüter, Louis	Löwenstrasse 13.
Häberli, Karl	Weggisgasse 34.
Huguenin, Ernst	Alpenstr. 3 and Haldenstr. 9.
Plüss, Rudolf	Kapellgasse 21.
Sieber, Paul	Löwenplatz 1.
Zimmermann, Martin	Grendel and Gallery z. Stein.
Zuffi-Ganna, Wwe.	Hirschmattstrasse 12.

HOTELS, PENSIONS AND INNS IN THE VICINITY OF LAKE LUCERNE.

The names of houses belonging to members of the Society for Promoting Traffic on the Lake are printed in black type.

<i>Adligenschwil:</i>	P. Sackhof.
<i>Aesch</i> (Schächental):	H. zum Stäubifall.
<i>Alpnach:</i>	H. Krone, Schlüssel, Sonne.
<i>Alpnachstad:</i>	H. & P. Pilatus , Rössli, Stern.
<i>Altdorf:</i>	H. & P. Gold. Schlüssel, Löwen , Krone, Bahnhof, Wilhelm Tell, Bären, Muther.
<i>Amsteg:</i>	H. & P. Sternen & Post, Weisses Kreuz , Hirschen, Engel, Freihof.
<i>Andermatt:</i>	Danioth's Grand Hotel, Bellevue, H. Gotthard, Oberalp , Drei Könige, Krone, Tourist, Nager, Sonne, Fedier.
<i>Arth:</i>	H. Adler, Rigi, à la Tour, Central.
<i>Axenfels:</i>	H. & P. Axenfels .
<i>Axenstein:</i>	H. & P. Axenstein .

- Baldegg* : H. Löwen.
- Bauen* : H. Tell, P. Aschwanden.
- Beckenried* : H. & P. **Sonne, Nidwaldnerhof, Mond, Villa Edelweiss, Adler, Rössli, P. Schwanen.**
- Beinwil* : H. Löwen.
- Brunni* : H. & P. **Brunni.**
- Brünig-Pass* : H. & P. **Brünig, Railwaybuffet, H. Brünigkühn.**
- Brunnen* : H. & P. **Waldstätterhof, Aufdermaur au Parc, Goldener Adler, Eden, Grand Hotel, Hirschen, Mythenstein. Victoria, Rigi, Bellevue. Germania & Drossel, Villa Schiller, Gothard, Rütli, Schweizerhof, Sonne, du Lac, Gütsch, Rössli, Bahnhof, Brunnerhof, von Euw, Rosengarten, Freihof, Traube, Bellavista, Frohe Aussicht.**
- Buonas* : H. Wildenmann
- Bürgenstock* : H. & P. **Grand Hotel, Palace Hotel, Park-Hotel, Helvetia, P. Waldheim, Kurhaus Honegg, Hotel Mattgrat, H. & P. Bellevue.**
- Bürglen* : H. & P. **Tell.**
- Buochs* : H. & P. **Krone, Kreuzgarten, Hirsch.**
- Eigentäl* : Kurhaus Eigentäl.
- Einsiedeln* : H. **Pfauen.**
- Emmetten* : H. & P. **Engel, Post, Stern, Schützenhaus, Eintracht.**
- Engelberg* : H. & P. **Tillis, Grand Hotel and Hydropathic Establishment. Parkhotel and Kurhaus Sonnenberg, Terrace and Palace Hotel, Engel, Victoria, Engelberg, National, Müller, Bellevue-Terminus, Schweizerhof, Edelweiss, des Alpes, P. Hess, Trautheim, Villa Schöenthal, H. Alpenclub, P. Arni-Alp.**
- Engstlenalp* : H. Engstlenalp
- Entlebuch* : Kurhaus, Port, Dreikönige.
- Erstfeld* : H. **Erstfelderhof, Bahnhof, Krone.**
- Escholzmatte* : H. & P. **Löwen.**
- Felsenegg* : Kurhaus Felsenegg.

- Flühli* (Entlebuch): H. & P. Flühli, Kreuzbuch, H. Sonne.
Flüeli (Obwalden): **Kurhaus Nünalphorn**, P. Stolzenfels.
Flüelen: H. & P. **Kreuz, Adler, Wilhelm Tell and Post, Park Rudenz**, Ochsen, St. Gotthard, Hirsch, Stern, P. Infanger, Flüelerhof.
Fronalpstock: H. & P. Fronalpstock.
Furkapass: H. & P. **Furka, Furkablick**.
Gersau: H. & P. **Müller, Beau Séjour, Hotel Hof Gersau** und P. **Rössli, Seehof**, Beau Rivage, Fluhegg, Bellevue, Hirschen, Ilge.
Giswil: H. & P. Krone, Bahnhof.
Goldau: H. & P. Hof Goldau, Schöneegg, Rössli, Central, Rigi.
Göschenen: H. & P. **Göschenen, Bahnhof, Rössli, Railway-restaurant**, Löwen, Krone.
Göschenenalp: H. & P. Dammagletscher.
Gotthard Hospice: H. **Monte Prosa**.
Hergiswil: H. & P. **Pilatus, Rössli, Friedheim**, Schweizerheim, Rütli, Löwen.
Hergiswald: H. & P. Hergiswald.
Hertenstein: H. & P. **Schloss Hertenstein**, Pilatus.
Hitzkirch: H. Kreuz, Engel.
Hochdorf: H. **Hirschen, Hotel Post**, Kreuz.
Horw: H. & P. **Waldhaus-Oberrüti**.
Hospental: H. & P. **Meyerhof, Löwen**, Krone, Schäfli.
Immensee: H. & P. **Rigi, Eiche & Post**, Schlüssel, Ilge.
Isental: H. Gasser.
Kastanienbaum: R. & P. **Kastanienbaum**.
Kehrsiten-Bürgenstock: H. **Fr. v. Schiller**.
Kerns: **Grand Hotel Burgfluh**, H. & P. **Schlüssel**, Krone, Sonne, Rössli.
Klausenpass: **Hotel Klausenpasshöhe**.
Kriens: H. & P. **Pilatus, Himmelreich**, Linde.
Küssnacht: H. & P. **Monséjour, Adler**, Dr. Aufdermaur, Du Lac, Engel.
Lützelau nr. Weggis H. & P. **Lützelau**.

<i>Lungern :</i>	Kurhaus, H. & P. Löwen, Alpenhof & Bad, P. Schynberg, Brünig, Rössli, Sonne, Pfistern.
<i>Maderanertal :</i>	H. & P. Schweiz. Alpenclub.
<i>Malters :</i>	H. Klösterli, Weisses Kreuz.
<i>Meggen :</i>	H. & P. du Park and Gottlieben, P. Villa St. Charles, Kreuz.
<i>Melchtal :</i>	H. & P. Melchtal, Alpenhof.
<i>Melchtal-Frutt :</i>	H. & P. Reinhard, Frutt.
<i>Menzberg :</i>	Kurhaus Menzberg.
<i>Menziken :</i>	H. Sternen, Storch.
<i>Morschach :</i>	H. & P. Fronalp, Rütliblick, Bellevue, H. Adler, P. Betschard, Degenbalm, Schwyzerhöhe.
<i>Muottatal :</i>	H. Hirschen, Bisistal, Adler.
<i>Mythen (Grosse) :</i>	H. Mythen (S. A. C.).
<i>Napf :</i>	Kurhaus Napf.
<i>Niederrickenbach :</i>	H. & P. Engel.
<i>Ober-Rickenbach :</i>	H. & P. Brisen.
<i>Oberalp-Pass :</i>	H. & P. Oberalpsee.
<i>Obbürgen :</i>	H. & P. Obbürgen.
<i>Oberrüti :</i>	H. & P. Waldhaus.
<i>Pilatus :</i>	H. Pilatus-Kulm, Dépendance Bellevue, H. Klimsenhorn.
<i>Realp :</i>	H. & P. des Alpes, Post.
<i>Reinach :</i>	H. Bären.
<i>Rickenbach nr. Schwyz :</i>	H. Sternen.
<i>Rigi-First :</i>	H. & P. Rigi-First.
<i>Rigi-Kaltbad :</i>	H. & P. Rigi-Kaltbad, Bellevue, Felsentor.
<i>Rigi-Klösterli :</i>	H. & P. Schwert & Sonne, Krone, des Alpes, Rigidächli.
<i>Rigi-Kulm :</i>	H. Schreiber.
<i>Rigi-Scheidegg :</i>	H. & P. Rigi-Scheidegg, Unterstetten.
<i>Rigi-Staffel :</i>	H. & P. Rigi-Staffel, H. & Rest. Felchlin, H. Rigibahn.
<i>Rigi-Seeboden :</i>	H. & P. Seebodenalp.

- Rossberg* : H. & P. Wildspitzkurm.
- Rütli* : R. Rütli.
- Sachseln* : H. **Kreuz**, **Felsenheim**, Engel, Rössli, Löwen, Schlüssel, P. Stolzenfels, Kapl. Flüeli.
- Sarnen* : H. & P. **Seiler**, Wilerbad, Obwaldnerhof, Adler, Sarnerhof.
- Schimberg* : Kurhaus **Schimberg**.
- Schönbrunn* : **Hydropathic Establishment Schönbrunn**.
- Schöneck* : **Hydropathic Establishment Schöneck**.
- Schönfels* : **Hydropathic Establishment, Peat Baths Schönfels**.
- Schüpfheim* : H. Kreuz, Adler, Rössli, Bad, Heiligkreuz.
- Schwarzenberg* : Kurhaus Matt, Weisses Kreuz.
- Schwyz* : H. **Rössli**, Bären, Dreikönige, Hediger, Adler, Ochsen, Schäfli, Engel.
- Seeburg* : H. & P. **Heremitage Rebstock**, Polytechnic Chalet.
- Seelisberg* : H. & P. **Sonnenberg**, **Bellevue**, **Waldhaus Rütli**, Löwen, P. Aschwanden, Mythenstein.
- Seewen (Schwyz)* : Rössli H. & Baths, **Hydropathic Establishment Sternen**, H. Schweizerhof, P. Aufdermauer, Seehof.
- Sempach* : H. Adler, Ochsen, Kreuz, Krone.
- Sisikon* : H. & P. **Urirotstock**.
- Sonnenberg nr. Luc.* Hotel-Restaurant **Sonnenberg**, P. Amlehn.
- Sörenberg* : Kurhaus Sörenberg, P. Mariental.
- Stans* : H. & P. **Stanserhof**, Engel, Krone, Winkelried, Rössli, P. Burg Rotzberg.
- Stanserhorn* : H. & P. **Stanserhorn**.
- Stansstad* : H. & P. **Winkelried**, **Freienhof**.
- Steinen* : **Kurhaus Waidly** (for children), Krone, Rössli, Stauffacher, Hirschen.
- St. Niklausen* : R. & P. St. Niklausen.
- St. Niklausen ob. Kerns* : H. & P. **Schlüssel**.
- Stoos* : **Kurhaus**.

<i>Sursee :</i>	H. Hirschen.
<i>Tellsplatte :</i>	H. & P. Tellsplatte.
<i>Tiefenbach :</i>	H. Tiefengletscher, Galenstock.
<i>Treib :</i>	H. Treib.
<i>Trübsee :</i>	H. Hess.
<i>Udligenswil :</i>	H. & P. Engel.
<i>Unterägeri :</i>	H. & P. Waldheim, H. Post, Aegerihof, Brücke, Kreuz, Krone.
<i>Unterschächen :</i>	H. & P. Klausen.
<i>Urigen (Klausenpass) :</i>	H. & P. Posthaus.
<i>Urnerboden :</i>	H. & P. Wilhelm Tell & Post.
<i>Vitznau .</i>	H. & P. du Parc, Vitznauerhof, Rigibahn, Rigi and Villa Schlössli, Kreuz, Alpenrose, Wald- heim, Unterwylen, P. Bellevue, Handschin, Grubisbalm.
<i>Walchwil :</i>	Kurhaus, H. & P. Hürlimann.
<i>Wassen :</i>	H. & P. des Alpes, Ochsen, Krone.
<i>Weggis :</i>	H. & P. Villa Köhler, Hertenstein, Post & Ter- minus, Bellevue, Alpenblick. Paradies, Belvédère, Lützelau, Rigi, Schöna, Zimmer- mann, Rössli, Frohburg, Bühlegg, Victoria, Beaurivage & Löwe, Villa Eden, Pilatus, du Lac, Baumen.
<i>Weissenfluh above Vitznau :</i>	H. & P. Weissenfluh.
<i>Wolfenschiessen :</i>	H. & P. Wallenstock, Eintracht, Einhorn, Schlüssel.
<i>Wolhusen :</i>	H. Kreuz, Krone, Rössli, Bahnhof.
<i>Zug :</i>	H. & P. Löwen, Ochsen, P. Guggital, Rigi am See, Bahnhof, Falken, Bellevue, Post, Zugerhof, Hirschen.
<i>Zugerberg :</i>	Felsenegg, Schönfels, Schönbunn.



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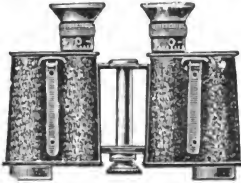
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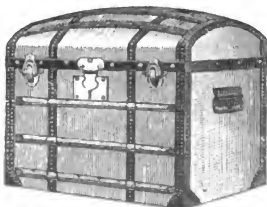
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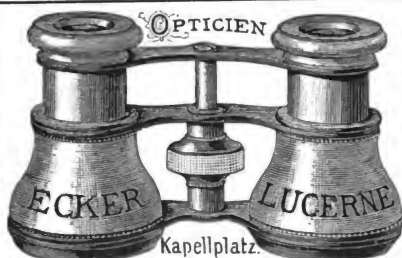
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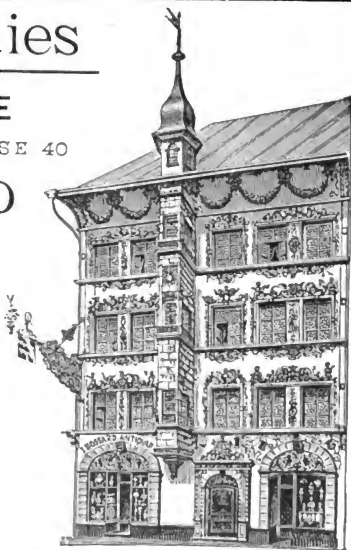
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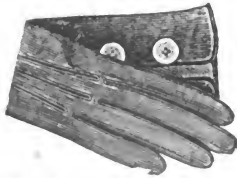
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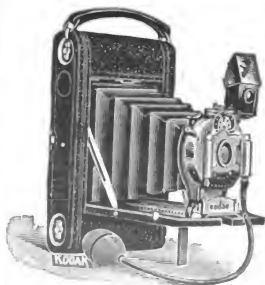
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